The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 11,339 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...M TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, ...LEAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
Carthage....	5013	1000	G. N. Hector....	3rd April
Surat.....	3143	550	C. R. Edwards..	10th ,,
Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber ..	17th ,,
Chusan.....	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,
Siam	3041	550	E. Ashdown....	1st May.
Malwa.....	2909	500	G. W. Atkinson.	8th ,,
Assam.....	3536	500	S. F. Cole.....	15th ,,
Verona.....	3116	650	A. C. Longdn...	22nd ,,
			TUESDAY.	
Cuzco.....	4194	800	A. H. Johnson..	26th May.
Le Vendée....	2726	500	A. H. Daniell...	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Masagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROSETTA....	3202	700	G. W. Brady.....	2nd April.
ROMILLA....	3300	700	W. Barratt.....	17th ,,
BOMBAY....	3547	500	L. Reeves.....	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 20, 18 5.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFALE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	000	800	1st May ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA....	G. Cattich....	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin...	3,500	550	2-d May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich...	4,000	60	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA .....G. Domich.....		4,000	600	29th April

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	..3,500	550..	..12th April.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

March. 23, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	Comd.	Sailing about
s. s. City of Carthage	2,650	A. B. Gray....	4th April 188

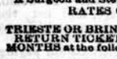
FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

s. s. City of Khios	3,246	D. McPherson.	5th May
s. s. City of Venice.....	3,206	H. Y. Moffat...	5th June.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1885. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE CITY of CARTHAGE will sail for LIVERPOOL, on 4th April.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "VICTORIA," has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th March, 1885.

RS. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

TO BE LET, a very desirable two STOREYED HOUSE situated in Church-gate-street, Fort. The spacious and lofty ground floor will be converted into a very handsome and comfortable shop according to the incoming tenant's tastes and requirements. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a small BUNGALOW in Lower Colaba; rent Rs. 15 For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, a very desirable upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, with three bed-rooms, drawing and dining-room, gas and water laid on. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, large and conveniently situated SHOPS, on the ground-floor of the building known as Waverley Hotel's premises in Rampart-row, opposite to Messrs Thorpe and Co. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on arrival of the S. S. English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st April, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 24, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,

BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;

Calcutta : 10½, Old Court House, Street.

N.B.—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARTER'S INKS.

CARTER'S INKS have been exhibited for competition at all the leading Expositions during the past twenty years, and in no instance have they failed to take the highest awards. These Inks combine in themselves the result of the latest chemical discoveries as applied to writing solutions, and are undoubtedly the most perfect inks in the market.

COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING INK.

Flows freely, Copies perfectly, and never fades.

Price 10as., Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

RAVEN BLACK INK.

Writes black and dries black, does not Mould or Fade.

Price 6as., 10as., Re. 1-4.

CRIMSON WRITING AND COPYING FLUID

Yields a good copy, is remarkable for its brilliancy and does not corrode steel pens.

Price 6as., Re. 1-4.

AGENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LUCKNOW CHUTNEY.

DELICIOUSLY SWEET and unsurpassed in flavour by any similar preparation.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S

INVALIDS' PORT.

PURE, FULL-BODIED, and STRENGTHENING. There is no Invalid's Wine superior to this in any market.

Quarts, Rs. 24 ; Pints, Rs. 13 per dozen.

KEMP & CO , Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S

SPECIAL ENEMA SYRINGE.

THE MOST PERFECT ENEMA SYRINGE ever offered to the Public. It is simple in construction, easy to use, and cannot possibly get out of order, being specially made to suit the Indian climate.

In neat Box with Male and Female Tubes Rs. 4.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real wonder."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS?

CAMPHOR BALSAM

GIVES immediate relief by dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, and if properly persevered with will scarcely ever fail in effecting a cure.

Price per bottle Re. 1.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

TO those who suffer from Change of Climate Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of this medicine invaluable. In habitual constipation it affords prompt and certain relief.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BAEL.

THE peculiar properties of this medicine renders it most valuable, as it arrests Diarrhœa when present, and gently opening the bowels when constipation exists ; in most irregularities of the bowels it is administered with considerable benefit.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

B. PHILLIP AND CO,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, STUDENTS' LITERARY and S. SOCIETY, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m.

K. T. TELANG,
Bombay, March 27, 1885. Honorary Secretary.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1884, will be paid at the Company's office on and after TUESDAY next, the 7th inst., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 31st March last, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board.
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle 1st April 1885.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1884, has been declared and made payable on and after 6th April, 1885, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Broach or Bombay, to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 28th March 1885.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 30th March, 1885.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ZERRENNER & Co. have the pleasure to inform their constituents, friends and the public in general, that they have REOPENED a place for the RETAIL SALE of their celebrated SEWING MACHINES, Lamps and Fancy Goods, at No. 7, Hornby-Row, on the premises of Mr. Max Minck,

ZERRENNER & Co

Bombay, 1st April, 1885.

COLLETT AND COMPANY, Limited,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAVE always on hand all sorts of NEW DRUGS FRESH PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETORY PREPARATIONS.

PRESCRIPTIONS from MEDICAL GENTLEMEN will be carefully dispensed with none but the purest drugs and chemicals under the direct supervision and management of an experienced CHEMIST.

The Services of L. D. Almeida, Esquire, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., and L. M. Edinburgh, Accoucher and Specialist in the Diseases of Women and Children, have been secured and he will prescribe GRATUITOUSLY Daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

ORDERS from out stations will be promptly executed and must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CAUTION
TO
MANUFACTURERS OF SAFES.

MR. EDULJEE PESTONJEE begs to invite to the following Injunction Notice issued by the Chancery Court of England, the attention of the public at large, and specially of the manufacturers who fearlessly affix Chubb's Patent Locks to their safes, thereby endeavouring to impose upon the purchaser that the safes they manufacture and sell are a match for ours :—

CHUBB'S LOCKS AND SAFES.

NOTICE.

CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY (Limited) vs. WASTELL.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.—On the 7th February, 1885, an INJUNCTION was granted by the Vice-Chancellor Bacon PERPETUALLY RESTRAINING the Defendant from SELLING or Offering for Sale, as being of the manufacture of the Plaintiffs or their predecessors in business, any SAFES, LOCKS, or KEYS not of such manufacture, and from stamping or otherwise marking on any such Safes, Locks, or Keys the name of the Plaintiffs or their predecessors, or any words or marks indicating the same to be of such manufacture, with consequential relief ; and the Defendant was ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the action.

Dated this 4th day of March 1885.

INGLE, COOPER, & HOLMES,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs,
20, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CHUBB & SONS LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY (Limited),
101, New Street, Birmingham.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

THE [illegible] ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP..... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE "INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE," A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The above is meant to supply this desideratum. It will consist of six forms foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from April next.

To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have permission to add that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognised authorities. Specially trained officers from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions, have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.

Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil :—

Rs. 4 yearly.

Subscriptions will be payable strictly in advance. In tendering subscribers are requested to send in their remittances with names and addresses to the Manager :—

G. C. PALIT, Esq.,
34-1 Kalutola-street, Bangabasi Press, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOTILAL DALPUTRAM DESAI and BAI SOORAJ, widow of the late DULPUTRAM JEWAJIRAM DESAI have contracted to SELL to Mr. CALLIDASS JOOTHA the undermentioned property. All and any person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same may be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, together with half part of a water well, situate, lying and being on the north side of Dadyseth Agiary-lane, and east side of Portuguese Church-street, in sub-district of Fort in the town and island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-one and four-ninths of square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Collector's books of Pension and Tox under Collector's old Nos. 520 and 521, new No. 2532, old Survey No. 92, and new Survey No. 109, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under Nos. 38 and 39, and now under Nos. 1 and 33 and 7 to 1³, respectively, and bounded as follows on or towards the east formerly by the property of Sk. Fyoodeen and now of Lulloobhoy Bhaiden on or towards the west by the said Portuguese Church-street, on or towards the north by a well belonging to the said Jewanram and further on formerly by the vacant land and other property of Janardhun Pandurang Joshi, Govindrao Janardhun Joshi, and now of Vies Jaisaram Jewanram, and on or towards the south by the said Dadyseth Agiary-lane, and which were formerly in the occupation of the said Dulpatram Jewanram and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Motilal Dulpatram Desai and Bai Sooraj and their tenants.—Dated 3 st day of March 1885.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1885,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA,
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for April has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WEDDING PRESENTS
AND ARTICLES FOR PRESENTATION IN
ELECTRO-PLATE.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, purchase only the best Goods from the leading Manufacturers ; their present large stock is of the same superior quality as heretofore ; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection it is unsurpassed by any House in India.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Aghdans.....	from	25 0	to	30 0
Army and Navy Cups.....	,,	16 0	to	35 0
Assiettes.....	,,	50 0	to	100 0
Beer Jugs.....	,,	45 0	to	70 0
Beer Mugs.....	,,	10 8	to	28 0
Biscuit Boxes.....	,,	16 0	to	80 0
Bottle Holders.....	,,	18 0	to	25 0
Bottle Labels.....	,,	1 4	to	4 0
Brandy and Soda Frames.....	,,	50 0	to	70 0
Bread Basket.....	,,	40 0	to	70 0
Breakfast Cruets.....	,,	13 8	to	28 0
Breakfast Dishes.....	,,	40 0	to	60 0
Butter Coolers.....	,,	16 0	to	30 0
Butter Knives.....	,,	2 8	to	7 0
Cake Baskets.....	,,	40 0	to	70 0
Carlton Cruets.....	,,	13 8	to	28 0
Cheese Scoops.....	,,	3 0	to	20 0
Children's Mugs.....	,,	13 8	to	40 0
Christening Presents.....	,,	10 0	to	100 0
Chutney Frames.....	,,	35 0	to	50 0
Cigar Lamps.....	,,	25 0	to	40 0
Claret Jugs.....	,,	18 0	to	40 0
Cocktail Shakers.....	,,	18 0	to	30 0
Cruet Stands	,,	20 0	to	60 0
Crumb Scoops.....	,,	12 8	to	25 0
Dessert Fruit Spoons, sets of ...		40 0	to	60 0
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets of	,,	32 0	to	100 0
Dessert Stands	,,	36 0	to	70 0
Dinner Cruets	,,	32 0	to	100 0
Egg Boilers or Steamers	,,	29 0	to	35 0
Egg Frames	,,	18 0	to	60 0
Entree Dishes, sets of 4	,,	220 0	to	600 0
Epergnes	,,	100 0	to	200 0
Etnas	,,	30 0	to	40 0
Fish Carvers	,,	25 0	to	35 0
Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, sets of	,,	50 0	to	150 0
Flower Stands	,,	40 0	to	100 0
Fruit Stands	,,	36 0	to	70 0
Goblets	,,	28 0	to	100 0
Golf Caps	,,	20 0	to	80 0
Ice Claws	,,	8 8	to	10 0
Ice Hammers	,,	7 8	to	10 0
Ice Jugs	,,	36 0	to	100 0
Ice Pails	,,	18 0	to	30 0
Ice Spoons, sets of	,,	40 0	to	60 0
Ice Tongs	,,	4 8	to	6 8
Ice Water Sets	,,	150 0	to	250 0
Ice Water Urns	,,	200 0	to	300 0
Inkstands	,,	20 0	to	60 0
Jam, Honey and Marmalade Jars	from	14 0	to	30 0
Knife Rests, per pair.....	,,	3 8	to	6 0
Luncheon Frames.....	,,	150 0	to	200 0
Muffineers, each.....	,,	2 8	to	7 0
Mustard Pots.....	,,	5 0	to	10 0
Napkin Rings.....	,,	2 0	to	6 0
Nut Crackers.....	,,	3 8	to	7 0
Pepper Castors	,,	2 8	to	7 0
Piano Candlesticks	,,	15 0	to	40 0
Pickle Frames	,,	20 0	to	40 0
Pickle Prongs or Forks	,,	1 12	to	8 0
Pickle Sauce Frames.....	,,	36 0	to	45 0
Salad Bowls	,,	36 0	to	100 0
Salad Servers	,,	20 0	to	30 0
Salt Cellars, sets of	,,	20 0	to	60 0
Salvers	,,	18 0	to	60 0
Sardine Boxes	,,	24 0	to	40 0
Sauce Frames	,,	36 0	to	45 0
Side Dishes, sets of	,,	250 0	to	600 0
Soda Water Frames	,,	30 0	to	40 0
Soy Frames	,,	12 8	to	14 0
Spirit and Liquor Frames	,,	30 0	to	130 0
Spirit and Tumbler Stand	,,	50 0	to	70 0
Spoon Warmers	,,	13 8	to	40 0
Sugar Basins	,,	30 0	to	40 0
Sugar and Cream Frames	,,	36 0	to	50 0
Sulkies	,,	6 0	to	8 0
Tantalus Frames	,,	60 0	to	150 0
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes ...	,,	14 0	to	30 0
Tea Caddies	,,	40 0	to	60 0
Tea and Coffee Services	,,	60 0	to	300 0
Tea Infusers	,,	6 0	to	8 0
Teapot Stands	,,	15 0	to	20 0
Tea Services	,,	35 0	to	100 0
Tea Spoons, per doz.....	,,	11 0	to	20 0
Tea Kettles	,,	72 0	to	100 0
Tea Trays	,,	70 0	to	150 0
Telescopic Cups	,,	16 0	to	20 0
Toast Racks	,,	10 0	to	20 0
Toast Rack and Egg Frame.....	,,	50 0	to	70 0
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes ...	,,	72 0	to	120 0
Tumbler and Wine Glass Covers	,,	2 8	to	4 0
Wedding Presents	,,	10 0	to	200 0

TREACHER & COMPANY,
THE FORT, BOMBAY. HEAD OFFICE, BYCULLA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLARETS.	Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints Rs. a.
Medoc, superior ..... per doz.	12 0	7 0
Pomerol ..... ,,	16 0	9 0
Chateau Pontet Canet ..... ,,	20 0	11 0
Grand Vin Richelieu ..... ,,	24 0	13 0
Chateau Palmer ..... ,,	30 0	17 0
,, Margaux { Rich after-din-	30 0	16 0
,, Lafit { ner Wines.	32 0	18 0
Mouton Rothschild..... ,,	32 0	18 0
Chateau Larose ..... ,,	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.	Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
Erbach..... per doz.	17 0	9 8
Laubenheimer ..... ,,	18 0	10 0
Neirsteiner..... ,,	20 0	12 0
Nierstiener (Pearl)..... ,,	24 0	13 0
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)..... ,,	24 0	14 0
Liebfraumilch ..... ,,	25 0	...
Ruddesheim Berg ..... ,,	27 0	...
Steinburg Cabinet ..... ,,	30 0	...

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Cloaks, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mats	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 8
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 0
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

RS. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

In hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

RS. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colour, sand black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.

LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
CRYSTOLEUM ; KARTALINE ; CANVASINE AND METALLICON LUS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD
CIRCUS.

THE GRANDEST AND MOST
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION TRAVELLING,
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST
BRILLIANT COMBINATION
OF
TALENT AND SKILL,
WILL GIVE THEIR
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
commencing
SATURDAY, APRIL 4,
IN THE
MONSTER PAVILION.
ELEGANTLY DECORATED,
BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED,
AND
COMFORTABLY SEATED.
THE NEWEST AND MOST
STARTLING FEATURES
IN THE
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC,
AND
ACROBATIC ARTS.
THIRTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTES.
TWENTY HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
PARTICULARS IN FUTURE
ADVERTISEMENTS.
ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

TENDERS received for SUPPLYING Ice Creams, Tea, Coffee, and Cakes, inside compound, WILSON'S CIRCUS. Apply to N. GRIFFITHS, Imperial Hotel.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-road, on THURSDAY, the 9th April 1885, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report for the year ended 31st December 1884, and the audited Balance sheets and Profit and Loss accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June, and 31st December, 1884.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To app int two auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1885.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs, COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING for 1885-86 of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, the 9th April 1885, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Election of Chairman of the Corporation for the ensuing year.
Notice of motion from Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I., of intention to move that Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta be re-elected as Chairman. The Hon'ble Framjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., will second the motion.
The Clerk and Secretary will lay before the Corporation a return showing the numbers of meeting of the Corporation called and held during the 1884-85 and a list showing the attendance of numbers during the same period.
3. Resolution of the Town Council recommending the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 65,398, for cost of rebuilding the old Falkland-road sewers.
4. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made by the Council during March 1885.
5. The Clerk and Secretary will report the election by the Ratepayers, on 3rd instant, of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy as member for the Corporation, in place of Mr. Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy resigned.
6. The Health Officer's Reports for the 2nd and 3rd Quarters of 1884.
7. Notice of motion from Dr. Rustomjee N. Khory of intention to move that the Commissioner be asked for report by the Health Officer on all mich cattle stables in Bombay.

By order of the Chairman,
Municipal Office, 31st March 1885.

MUNICIPAL SANITARY WORKS LOAN.

UNDER authority from the Government of India, the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby notifies that, with the sanction of the Town Council, and for and on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, he is PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 20th April 1885 for a LOAN OF 10 LAKHS on the Security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charge in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

1. Debentures for Rupees 500 each (form of which will be published on or before the 6th April 1885) will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.
2. The period of repayment of the Loan is 40 years, but it will be the option of Tenderers to intimate at the time of tendering whether they desire the principal paid off by half yearly instalment of such amounts as will liquidate the Loan at the expiration of that period. In the case of Tenders in which no intimation to the above effect is given, it will be assumed that it is desired that the interest only shall be paid half yearly, in which case a sufficient sum will be set aside half-yearly, and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal at the expiration of the said period of 40 years.
3. Preference will be given to Tenderers from the whole Loan, who may be willing to accept annual payments of fixed amounts in reduction of the principal debt.
4. Subscriptions will be received and Scrip Receipt, for Instalments will be granted by the Bank of Bombays Debentures will be issued in exchange for such Scrip Receipts as soon as possible after all the instalments have been paid.
5. Subject to the aforesaid limit of 10 Lakhs, Tender may be for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500.
6. Each Tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Sanitary Works Loan." The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders.
7. The amount of any accepted Tender or Tenders must be paid in the following equal instalments :—
One-third on or before 1st May 1885,
One-third more on or before 1st June 1885,
And the remainder on or before 1st July 1885.
8. Interest from 1st May 1885 to 1st July 1885 will be paid in advance upon the amount of the first instalment, and from 1st June 1885 to 1st July 1885 upon the amount of the second instalment. From 1st July 1885 interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in each year.
10. Tenderers must pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Municipal Corporation a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. Bank receipt for such deposit must accompany each Tender.
11. If the Tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part of the last instalment, but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment is not fully taken up. A cash deposit may, after the Tender in support of which it is made is accepted, be replaced by Government Paper of equal value at their market rate.
12. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on app ication.
13. In the case of equality of approved Tender above the amount required a *pro rata* allotment will be made.
14. The rate stated in a Tender must contain no fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
15. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, March 31, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Municipal Sanitary Works Loan of 10 Lacks, advertised in the Municipal Commissioner's Notification, dated the 1885, published in the local newspapers, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees and anas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.
I enclose a Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rupees and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay the first instalment on or before the 1st day of May 1885, the second instalment on or before the 1st day of June 1885, and the third instalment on or before the 1st day of July 1885.
N. B.—Tenderers should state if they desire the principal paid off by half-yearly instalment before the expiration of 40 years.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING EVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1883, respectively.
Price, Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

THE tenor of the political telegrams to-day has induced a sudden reaction in securities of all kinds from the depression with which business closed yesterday afternoon. The speculators are now all for peace as they were yesteaday for war, and possibly to-morrow may see them reverse their policy again, as they change with every alteration in the tone of the telegrams. The thinking portion of the business community, however, mainly adhere to their belief of a pacific settlement to the Afghan boundary question.

The London commercial telegrams of yesterday show a recovery in Stock Exchange quotations which although slight as regards amount is of importance in being so general. Consols have advanced ¼ and there is also a rise in the 3½ per cent Indian Sterling Loan of ⅛ in 4 per cent Rupee Paper of ¼ and in 4½ per cents of ½. French Rentes in Paris show a drop of 2½ per cent owing of course to the resignation of the Ministry on the Tongking question. What may this ultimately lead to has of course serious interest for us here in Bombay, as the immediate future of our local Cotton Spinning industry depends to a great extent on whether the French Government decide on active prosecution of the war or the reverse.

In the London Produce markets yesterday Linseed was firm at an advance of 3d. per quarter, Rapeseed was also firm and partially 6d. per quarter higher. Wheat on the contrary was quiet and 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady at unchanged prices on the spot but partially 1-64d. higher to arrive. The sales, however, were only 7,000 bales, and from New York a decline of 1-16 cent is reported in ready Cotton and 3 points in future This of course is due entirely to the political situation in Europe as the receipts keep light the following being the comparison to date with the two previous seasons :—

	1885	1884	1883.
Two days' receipts ..	4,000	6,000	8,000
Thursday's receipts ..	7,000	11,000	21,000
Total since 1st Sept. ..	4,537,000	4,362,000	5,341,000

As regards the prospective position the following are the views expressed by Messrs. Ellison & Co., in their circular received by last mail, and no very material change has taken place since then unless it is in the fact that both the American and Indian Crops point to a shorter outturn :—

So far statistics are concerned, the position o the market is one of considerable strength ; this is evident from the circumstance that the visible supply for the world is 420,000 bales, and the stocks in the hands of European spinners 107,000 bales—smaller than at this time last year. But at the moment cotton is not on its own merits, and for the immediate further the ruling influence will be not the particulars of supply and demand, but the curse of affairs on the Afghan frontier. The threatened outbreak of war between England and Russia is paralyzing business everywhere, especially as it is certain that if the present crisis should end in war, England and Russia will not be the only European powers engaged in the strife. It is only to be hoped that the appalling contingencies incidental to a reopening of the Eastern Question will bring about such a powerful displomatic intervention on the part of all the Powers interested as shall lead to a pacific settlement of the present dispute. Meanwhile the difference between actual war and assured peace upon the price of cotton may be expressed in the formula that with peace middling would rise to 6½d., while with war it would sink to 5¾d., or even below this figure ; under such circumstances it is useless to attempt to make a forecast. It is true that besides political disquietude, the market has to contend against an unsatisfactory state of trade ; but things would immediately improve in this respect on the definite settlement of the existing political difficulties abroad.

The Cotton market here to-day has undergone no quotable change. Great dulness remains as before the main feature, buyers being indisposed to buy and sellers to sell. Prices are the same, and crop reports unaltered.

WHEAT is weaker owing to the home advices and buyers have reduced their bids 1 to 2 annas per cwt., but sellers as yet hold for previous prices.

SEEDS are unaltered, both in price and tone. Linseed keeps particularly steady.

FREIGHTS remain unaltered. The market is very quiet and rates have undergone no quotable alteration.

EXCHANGE to-day is nominally firmer on the strength of ¼d. per doz. advance in the value of Bar Silver, but at the rise there is no disposition to sell, and unless export business takes a sudden turn for the better we see nothing to support an upward movement. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per Rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 13-16d.	"
Do three months' sight.	1s. 7 1-16d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 7 7-32d.	"
Francs " "	2.03¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet at about yesterday's closing level and business was done in some telegraphic Rupee Paper, which induced a sharp advance and the market has been strong during the afternoon at Rs. 95⅞. In connection with the improvement it is worthy of note that the tenor of Renter's telegrams was known in the bazaar. A couple of hours before it was published in the newspaper extras, and as this has occurred frequently of late it would be worth the while of those concerned to look into their arrangements.

SHARES are better. In the forenoon they were strong especially for Spinning Companies, but in the afternoon quietened down again losing a portion of the advance. Why they should improve on pacific news regarding the Afghan question it is difficult to see, as peace with Russia means dearer Cotton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.c.	705
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong, and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	..	700
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs.	50	400
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	2	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	550
Binny's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	..	185
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	4½	190
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,800	1,800	Rs.	600	825
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	..	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,900	1,000	Rs.	130	1,185
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	..	400	2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs.	40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs.	40	225
Meranitie Press	1,500	125	25	Rs.	7½	130
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs.	30	330
New Beran Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs.	45	530
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs.	40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs.	10	167½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	..	10	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—		500
Sind Press Co.	400	5,000	750	Rs.	50	605
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500			515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs.	18¾	470
Angio-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs.	2	96
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs.	17½	360
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	635
Belsar S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs.	9	475
Bhowmuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	..	..	22
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	810
BudseriaMfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs.	40	630
Commaghi Mills	840	500	100	..	..	460
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs.	30	610
City of Bombay.....	600	1,00	1,000	..		630
D. Spinning	3,000	2,50	2,50	..		152½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0	1,	..		1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs.	25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	25	510
Golam Baba S. Co.	9,000	50	50	..	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,052	1,00	1,00	..		125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,0	1,0	Rs.	40	5.0
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	50	50		70	695
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,0	1,00	Rs.	70	1,050
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	4 0	50	50	Rs.	20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	168	1,0	1,0	..	..	205
Jamsetjee Mills	1,000	500	40	..		405
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,34	5	5	Rs.	40	580
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	1,0	Rs.	30	865
Khandesh.....	750	1,0	1,0	Rs.	30	700
Khatao Mackanjee	1,0	1,0	1	Rs.	10	750
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1	1	Rs.	5	13
Madras United	500	1,0	1	Rs.	100	2 550
Mahalukshmi	650	1,0	1,0	Rs.	35	615
Manockjee Petit's	4,950	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	1030
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs.	9	170
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,0	1,0	Rs.	65	1,320
National Spinning ..	60	1,0	1,0	..		525
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	..	115
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,0	Rs.	50	815
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs.	27	435
Pareli S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs.	1	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250		62	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	..	110
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,0	0	..	635
Rupon.....	641	1,00	1,0	..	..	600
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,00	1,00	Rs.	50	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,00	1,00	Rs.	70	1,250
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	Rs.	30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	50	Rs.	20	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	Rs.	10	220
Victoria Mills	60	1,00	1,00	..	..	500
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1	1,00	Rs.	25	50

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	620	218-3-0	5	p.ct	160
Do. New 620 shares..	..	620	130-14-0		do.	350
Ditto ..	..	620	5-7-3		do.	585
Ditto ..	..	620	21-13-1		do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. ..		4100	1,000		do.	61
Do. New Shares....	41	615	6-5-0		do.	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs.	12½	770
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	14	317½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10	p.c.	200
	750	200	150			156
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs.	10	205
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1-0	10	2-3p.c	102xd.
Do. New issue.	500	100	37½	10	2-3p.c	37½xd.
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100			100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	600	500			615
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000			415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs.	8	109
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500		300	3,550
Do. New shares ..	1,000	500	300		60	715
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	800	1,000	1,000		25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6	p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		...	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100		..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100		..	69
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		10½	116
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re.	1	43
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5			24
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300		35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36	p. s.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs.	22½	305
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22		1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100		6	1 0
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100		..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	20.	50		2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20		1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8	p. s.	95
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,450
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs.	8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,300	25	25	Rs.	1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs.	90	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Rs.	1	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	135		12	p.ct.	127

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bedford, 1,199 tons, Captain Ailkenheaddailed yesterday for Havre via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Shahzada, 1,046 tons, Captain P S Budd, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain A Talbot, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo.

THE Govt hired transport ship Colaba 1,071 tons, Captain R Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim (19th ultimo) in ballast.

THE steam-ship Mecka, 1,029 tons, Captain Abbas bin Abdoola, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo and 190 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Tourmaline, 1,327 tons, Captain W. Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (22nd Feb.) with a cargo which she discharged at Aden, and arrived here in ballast.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (28th ultimo) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Carter and 95 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers booked per Italian mail-steamer Raffaele Rubattino, Commander G. Merello, sailing to-day :—For Naples and Genova.—Mr. T. W. Holderness Mrs. T. W. Holderness, Surg. General Beatty, Revd Erhardt, Mrs. Erhardt, Miss Erhardt, Mrs. Whiteway, Colonel Bayley, Mrs. Bayley, Mr. W. Lamb, Major Howard, Mrs. Howard and two children, Revd. D. P. Williams, Mrs. William and two daughters, Mrs. Jones, Col. Laughton, and child, Mrs. Laughton, one gentleman one lady, Mr. Burns. Mrs. Burns, Mr. Chaleyer, Mr. C. Pearson, Mr. A. Cremonine, Mrs. Bainbridge & 2 children Sigr. T. Gaglardi, Mr. A. Solis, C. S., Revd. Nicolas, Mr. Osborne, Mrs. Osborne and three children, Major Seton, Mrs. Seton, Mr. J. R. Mody, Mr. Sorabjee R. Hakim, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. A. J. Brame, Mrs. A. J. Brame, Mr. G. A. Ruppell, Col. Proctor, Mrs. Proctor, 4 Misses Proctor, 4 Misses Gage, Mrs. Gage, Col. Magrath, one lady, Sigra Rosa Mislia, Mr. P. Bedward. For Suez.—4 deckpassengers. For Aden—20 deck passengers.

H M T S Crocodile, 4,173 tons, Captain Henry J Carr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth (3rd ultimo) ; touching Gibraltar on the 8th, Malta on the 12th, Port Said on the 16th and Suez on the 19th ultimo. The vessel brought 56 officers, 6 ladies, 4 children, 1,142 men, 20 women and 19 children. Following is the list of the officers :—Col C W Guinness, Seaforth Highlanders ; Lt-Col. J F Chapman, 7 Dra Guards ; Lt-Col G J Hamilton, Scott Rifles ; Surg-Major R W Macpherson, M Staff ; Major V Arbuckle, R A ; Major E [illegible] ; Major G R Mearns, 2nd Rifles ; Major R A [illegible] ; Major J [illegible] ; Major W S Baldock, R A ; Major G S Clarke, R A ; Capt T E Porter, 6th Dra Guards ; Mrs Porter ; Capt V Jenkins, 1st West Rdg ; Capt W T Cleeve, R A ; Surg A Dodd, Med Staff ; Surg F S Henston, Med Staff ; Captain A C King, 14th Hussars ; Mrs King, Infant ; Capt. A Wilkinson, 2nd Somerset ; Lieut H A Terry, 1st Oxford L I ; Lieut J H Chawner, 2nd Ri Irish Regt ; Lieut R Fennell, 2nd Munster Fus ; Lieut C G Henshaw, R A ; Lieut C A Thomson, 17 Lancers ; Lieut G Clarke, Seaforth Highlanders ; Lieut G A Stone, R E ; Lieut J W Pringle, R E ; Lieut J R Serjeant, R E ; Lieut E Honston, R E ; Lieut J T R Taylour, R E ; Lieut W A O'Meara, R E ; Lieut A H Vanrenen, Scot Rifles ; Lieut J H F Bwain, 2nd Leicester ; Lieut A E Hubbard, 2nd Line ; Lieut T Webster, Scot Rifles ; Lieut W S Carey, 2nd Warwick ; Lieut D Patrick, 2nd Bedford ; Lieut C L Boileau, 2nd Manchester ; Lieut R Egerton Green, R A ; Lieut G Humphreys, R A ; Lieut F L Playfair, R A ; Vet Surg T Marriott, A V Dept ; Vet Surg H A Fulham, A V Dept ; Vet Surg W T Pease, A V Dept ; Vet Surg G H Evans, A V Dept ; Vet Surg E R Butler, A V Dept ; Vet S O Fowler, Staff Corps ; Lieut Hon H Yarde Buller, Rifle Bde ; Vet Surg J A Meredith, A V Dept ; Lieut C L Cotton, 3rd Dra Guards ; Lieut W B Wallace, 1st Suffolk ; Lieut F G Brown, 2nd Warwick ; Lieut A A Vallentin, 2nd Somerset ; Lieut G B Rice, 1st R I Regt ; Lieut G H Grant, 2nd S Wales Bord ; Hony Lieut T J Burchell, By Ord Dept ; Mrs Burchell and 3 children ; the wife of Captain Sydnell, Royal Staff Corps ; Miss Powell (sister-in-law of Lieut Tulloch Bengal Staff Corps. One death of a soldier of Dorsetshire Regt and one birth ; the vessel had a very unsettled weather in the Atlantic ; during the voyage she towed a disabled steamer S Despalde to Gibraltar, off Cape St. Vincent.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
31	Colaba (s)	Henderson..	Suakim, March 19.
	Crocodile	Carr	Portsmouth, Mar. 3.
	Mecka (s)	Abbas	Zanzibar.
	Simla (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Mar. 28.
	Tourmaline (s)	Gibson	Cardiff, Feb. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Serapis	Douglas	London.
	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Shahzada (s)	Budd	Rangoon.
	Europa (s)	Talbot	Antwerp.
	Bedford (s)	Aitkenhead..	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Rubattino, Merello, Aden, Genoa via Canal.
" California, Young, Aden Liverpool via Canal.
" Huzara, Henderson, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Peshwa, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Rosetta, for Hongkong &c.
" Benevenia, for New York.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FROM LONDON.

Chusan s—7 cases biscuits, A Tayebkhan.
Rosetta s—5 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co.
Huzara s—9 cases cheese and 1 medicine, A Tayebkhan.
Nizam s—3 cases champagne, Latham and Co.
China s—5 cases confectionery, A Hyderally ; 226⅞ kegs paint of sorts and 10 drums sperconcil M A Ebrahim ; 3 packages of soaps, A Cachalbhoy ; 75 cases whisky, N Ardaseer and Sons ; 50 cases sherry and port, J Nowrojee ; 31 cases bitters, D B Khonand and Co.
Carthage s—7 cases liquors, L Samsoodeen ; 20 cases whisky, B Maneckjee.
Malwa s—5 cases fruit salt, infant food and tabaco, E Samsoodin and Co ; 10 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—1 cases vinegar and live oil, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
Rubattino s—6 cases sample of provisions and liquor other sorts, C Mahita.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—5 packages cheese in tins, Volkart Bros.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rosario s—20 cases cau-de-cologne, W H Nebel and Co ; 2 packages glasswar s, M Ayoob.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—9 packages earthenware, M Ayoob.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthages—10 cases whisky, Green and Reed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Charli Baker s—300 cwts myrabollams, P Nuthoo ; 800 cwts myrabollams, D Pudumsee ; 140 bales hemp, J Madhowjee.
City of Carthage s—115 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,500 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, T Jeewraj ; 382 cwts myrabollams, M Goculdass.
Rydal Hall s—200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 75 bales wool, K Khoosal ; 150 bales cotton, B Soonjee ; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 675 cwts myrabollams, J Purshotum.
California s—150 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
China s—130 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,80 cwts skins, H C H Gumey ; 21 bales hides, E Gangjee ; 4 bales hides, M Coorla ; 12 bales hides, Abbs Oosman ; 35 cwts turmeric, Ralli Bros ; 81 cwts dry ginger and 165 cwts Turmeric, B Soondersee ; 6 cases pyp [illegible] 1 Salmon [illegible] ; 1 case [illegible] and Co ; 120 cwts gum, M. Allana ; 110 cwts gum ar bic, S Veesonjee ; 120 cwts gum arabic, T Khetsee ; 170 cwts gum, F M Ally, 82 cwts gum, 70 cwts shells and 8 horns H Samjee.
Clan Sinclair s—14,041 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,200 cwts linseed, Remington and Co ; 55 cwts bedds, Messrs Sunderras R and Co ; 225 cwts gum, L Ladha ; 13 bales hides, H Jamall ; 25 bales hides, L Ludha ; 23 cwts gambeer, H Dutton ; 3 cases feathers, M Jewan.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. of St George s—250 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co ; 150 bales cotton, 2,001 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 199½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 281 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 50

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1885.

THE AMEER ABDUL RAHMAN.

Of the early life of Ameer Abdul Rahman, who arrived at Pindi yesterday, little or nothing is known. He is said to have been born about the year 1830, and to have taken part in the second campaign in the Punjab, when Akbar Khan crossed the Indus to aid the Sikhs. He did not come prominently forward, however, until a much later period. In 1863 the death of Dost Mahomed was the signal for the commencement of disturbances, which in the following year declared themselves in civil war. The first campaign between Shere Ali, the rightful Ameer, and his elder brother Afzul, closed with the discomfiture of the latter, who was nothing loth after his defeat to come to an understanding with his successful brother. An agreement was accordingly negotiated between them at Balkh, and while Afzul swore fealty to Shere Ali on the Koran, the latter took a similar oath that Afzul's liberty should not be interfered with. This reconciliation was of very brief duration, and it is said that this was due to the intrigues of Abdul Rahman, who was little satisfied with the surrender of his father's pretensions. Be that as it may, the tranquillity of the camp at Balkh was very soon disturbed by the arrest of Afzul and the flight of Abdul Rahman. While Shere Ali returned with his captive brother to Kabul, in order to meet rebels in other quarters of the State, Abdul Rahman fled for safety to Bokhara, where he was well received. He remained there until after Shere Ali had defeated Ameer Khan at Kujhboz and driven Azim into English territory; but when he found that Shere Ali, far from following up his successes, was sunk in a state of apathy at Kandahar, he crossed the Oxus with an irregular force and easily established his authority in Balkh.

Abdul Rahman's success north of the Hindoo Koosh did not suffice to rouse Shere Ali to a sense of the dangers which surrounded him. With Kabul as well as Kandahar in his possession, he remained apparently of opinion that the period for re-establishing his authority in the outlying portions of the State might be deferred until a more convenient season. Abdul Rahman measured the situation more correctly. He saw the fatal mistake the Ameer was making in his delusion as to the stability of his own power, and he resolved to take prompt measures for deriving the greatest possible benefit from the mistakes of his rival. He struck hard and he struck quickly. In February, 1866, he had been joined by his uncle Azim, and was in the close neighbourhood of Kabul, held at that time by Ibrahim, Shere Ali's second son. On the 2nd of March the city surrendered, and Azim was installed as temporary ruler. This success was followed up by a decided victory at Shekabad, of which the immediate consequences were the release of Afzul and the capture of Ghazni. Afzul then became the recognised Ameer at Kabul, and his son was looked upon as the Hotspur of the confederacy. His right to this title was shown still more conclusively at the crowning victory of Khelat-i-Ghilzai in the early part of 1867.

Neither Afzul nor Azim was proof against his unexpected good fortune. The former, proclaimed Ameer in the Bala Hissar, and recognised as such by the Indian Government, degenerated into a drunkard, and his death was precipitated, if it was not caused, by the excesses which he committed after his release from confinement. Azim, also, without precisely copying the weaknesses of his brother, had become a petty tyrant. Much of his brother's fault could be traced in his influence; and in the distribution of the chief posts he secured the most important for himself and his son Surwar. Several of the leading men in the country were cast into prison by his orders, and one of the most notable was put to death. And matters became still worse after Afzul's death. There was one critical moment when it seemed as if Abdul Rahman would refuse to recognize his uncle as Ameer. He suppressed his personal feelings, however, and took a formal oath of allegiance to his uncle. But he quitted Kabul in disgust, and retired to Afghan-Turkestan, with the administration of which he was entrusted.

While discontent with the authority of Azim was rendering the most able of Shere Ali's opponents less enthusiastic in his cause, that unfortunate ruler was making a fresh effort for the recovery of his rights, with the aid of fresh troops from Herat and the then untried abilities of his younger son Yakoob. After the victory on the Helmund and the flight of Azim's son from Kandahar it became necessary for Azim to collect all the forces within reach, and Abdul Rahman was accordingly requested to hurry up with his troops from Balkh. Yakoob Khan was, however, too quick for him. By forced marches from Ghazni he reached Bamian first, and there inflicted a severe defeat on Abdul Rahman. In the winter campaign of 1868 the latter was not more fortunate, being crushingly defeated by Yakoob at Zinah Khan. The civil war closed with that battle. Azim and Abdul Rahman escaped by Washir to Meshed, whence the latter travelled "through the steppe of the Tekke-Turcomans to Urgentch (Khiva)." From that place he went on to Bokhara, whence he wrote to General Kaufmann, requesting permission to reside within Russian territory. Abdul Rahman was accorded a friendly reception; but all his requests for assistance either in arms, men, or moral support for the purpose of making war afresh in Afghanistan were rejected. Instead of complying with these demands, the Russian Government allotted him a pension of 25,000 roubles a year, and Mr. Schuyler has told us that for the last nine years he was living upon one-fifth of his allowance. He must consequently have saved during that period close upon 200,000 roubles, the significance of this fact consisting in the circumstance that in 187z he told General Kaufmann he could raise an insurrection in Afghanistan if half that sum were given to him.

During the ten years that he spent in enforced exile it is possible that Abdul Rahman might have deteriorated in mental vigour. Something of the sickness of despair might have weakened his resolution. Mr. Schuyler's description of him conveyed a favourable impression of his force of character; but, assuming that Abdul Rahman still possessed his old energy, there was no doubt that he had from the first greatly exaggerated his influence with the Afghans. He was much in the habit of declaring that he had only to come forward to have the whole population on his side, and that Shere Ali's endeavours to prevent his name being mentioned in Kabul only made people think twice as much about him. These random assertions had little foundation in fact. It was true that Abdul Rahman had done nothing, like his father and uncle, to alienate popular sentiment; but then he was comparatively an unknown man. His reputation as a soldier, which had at one time been considerable, paled before that of his cousin Yakoob. There was not the slightest reason for believing that the Afghan people, who have no great affection for any of the Barakzai House, reserved any special regard for the son of Afzul. He, practically speaking, vanished from their mind after his defeat at Zinah Khan.

Photozincographed, Govt Office, Poona, 1880.

But if in the eyes of the Afghan people he counted for little, it was different in the special province which was entrusted during many years to his charge. In Turkestan, from Balkh to Badakshan, his influence was considerable. As Governor he was remembered as the best of the last generation. The exactions of his uncle, Faiz Mahomed, were still the highest contrast to the moderation of Abdul Rahman. As a soldier, the Usbegs took a personal interest in his successes, and sympathized with him in his defeats, for it was they who fought and bled under him. Since his withdrawal from Afghanistan, too, an additional motive had been given for their affection, by his marriage with the daughter of Jehangir Shah, ex-Chief of Badakshan. For these reasons Abdul Rahman could no doubt collect a considerable force in this region, and most probably establish his authority temporarily in Afghan-Turkestan. The first step was already taken in such an enterprise by the success of his wife's near relative Mir Baba, who had ousted Shere Ali's nominee from Faizabad, and who made himself the *de facto* ruler of Badakshan, and it was morally certain that Abdul Rahman would join with him. Early in the year 1880 it was announced that Abdul Rahman had disappeared from Russian territory. By the middle of March constant rumours that he had crossed the Oxus into Afghan-Turkestan produced great excitement at Kabul. About the end of March Mr. Lepel Griffin, who had been Secretary to the Punjab Government, arrived at Kabul and took the control of political relations in Northern and Eastern Afghanistan. He took an early opportunity of assuring the Sirdars that it was considered advisable to re-separate Afghanistan into its old constituent provinces; that as regards Kabul and Afghan-Turkestan the British army would withdraw as soon as a leader, acceptable to the Afghans, friendly to our allies, and strong enough to keep the country in peace, could be found. He further gave an assurance that in no case would Yakoob Khan be restored to rule. Some who clung to the idea of a united Afghanistan deplored the partition, and predicted that no ruler of spirit would be content to be Nawab of Kabul when his predecessors had been Ameers of Afghanistan. But by this time Abdul Rahman's approach was a new element of disquiet. His cousin Sarwur Khan had preceded him to Balkh, to agitate in his interest, and was there—the story goes—treacherously murdered by Gulam Haidar, who was Governor of Afghan-Turkestan, and probably hoped to establish an independent rule north of the Hindoo Koosh. If so, his design failed: for his soldiery rose and declared for Abdul Rahman, who soon appeared in Turkestan and was received with general enthusiasm. The province was, in fact, as already stated, the scene of his most successful labours before his final defeat by Shere Ali. Yet even in Turkestan his material power was but small. His troops were few, and to obtain funds he made such exactions from traders as threatened to put a stop to all commerce with Kabul. South of the Hindoo Koosh, the only province where he had general support was Kohistan. There were the wildest rumours as to his plans. His messengers were said to be everywhere. Now he was marching to join Ayoub Khan at Herat: now he was entering into relations with the Yakoob faction at Ghazni: now he intended to make Balkh the seat of his authority and await events: now he was marching straight on Kabul with a great force and supernatural artillery. The excitement caused by the rumours of his approach showed itself in great gatherings in Kohistan, and many outrages along the line of communication. As he drew nearer this grew so serious that troops had to be sent out from Kabul to suppress this. While Abdul Rahman was still in Turkestan a mission had been sent to sound him. Truly or untruly, it had been reported that he was in constant communication with his friends—his Russian friends, it was assumed—at Tashkent. He was at any rate found to be a pleasant, active man, who did his own business and spoke in no unfriendly tone of the English. The communications made to him were simply that, if he came to Kabul as a friend, matters might be so arranged that he would take over the power we resigned. Of course, some assurance on his part of willingness to further our immediate views, and of a generally friendly disposition was also required. At Kabul there was much doubt as to his intentions. It was clear enough that we could help him by giving him peaceable occupation; but, on the other hand, the mere circumstance that he would appear as our nominee would damage him in the eyes of the patriotic party. He himself, in his letters, professed friendly feelings towards us, but expressed a wish to come to Turkestan and wait there a little, to confer with his friends and discover what support he could count on before appearing at Kabul. He had been informed that Kandahar and the districts occupied under the Gundamak Treaty were so expressly excepted from any settlement that he might arrive at. Yet in the letters which he sent to the tribespeople he said nothing of his relations with the British, affected to come as the champion of Afghan independence, and spoke of coming to claim—not Northern Afghanistan—but the whole realm of his grandfather Dost Mahomed. So ambiguous indeed was his attitude that at one time it had almost been decided to break off negotiations with him. But having, it would seem, discovered that he had little Afghan support to alienate, he became more explicit in his assurances, and explained that the pretensions in his letters were mere diplomatic phrases, designed to conciliate the patriotic party. The result was that at a Durbar held at Kabul on July 22, Mr. Griffin announced that we recognised Abdul Rahman as Ameer of Northern Afghanistan. In the city that day there were some perfunctory rejoicings, but nothing like a display of popular enthusiasm. Before this, however, all persons who sent petitions on matters of State had been referred to him. A few days later Mr. Griffin went to see the new Ameer at Zimma, twenty miles from Kabul, to settle details. The Ameer frankly said that he did not desire our ostensible support, and that the presence of our troops would only weaken him. He had indeed even then the greatest difficulty in restraining the anti-English feeling of his followers. No formal engagement was entered into, the conclusion of a treaty being expressly said to be dependent on the evidence he would still have to show of the success of his rule and his good-faith to us. But he was assured that if he conformed to our advice we would, if necessary, defend him against unprovoked aggression from without. With his internal administration there would be no interference, and he would not be asked to receive an English Resident. As a matter of fact, not even a native Agent was left at Kabul. The gist of the understanding was that the Ameer should use all his influence to save our retiring forces from difficulty or attack. In return we put him in possession of all the fortifications constructed at Kabul and elsewhere. We also gave him large sums of money to free him from temporary embarrassment, and we left to him the captured Afghan guns and stores of ammunition.

MR. D. C. BOULGER ON RUSSIA AND INDIA.

A well-known authority, Mr. D. C. Boulger, recently lectured on Russia and India to a crowded meeting of the Hans Town Conservative Association at Chelsea.

Mr. Boulger commenced his lecture by a brief retrospect of the policy of Russia with regard to India. Only a short time ago Central Asian topics were something like caviare to the general. But Russia had brought them prominently before the notice of the public. It was only within the last 20 years that Russian action had attracted attention on the part of English statesmen. Russia in 1864 took Turkestan, and then for the first time in our history we remonstrated with Russia. From that time she had been advancing upon various pleas, until in 1874 the English Government took up a decided position and said that she must not approach Afghanistan on the one hand or Merv on the other. Russia then said that she had no intention of going to Merv and that she considered Afghanistan outside her sphere of influence. Subsequently she had renewed her assurances to the English Government, and within six months of her last promise to the present Foreign Secretary that Russia had no intention of attacking Merv she occupied Merv; while recent events had disclosed her intentions with regard to Herat and Afghanistan. We were under great obligations to the Ameer of Afghanistan. We placed him on the throne in 1880 and we promised him that we would defend him against aggression, and in 1883 we concluded a formal treaty and paid him an annual subsidy. In consequence of our advice the Ameer allowed the English Commission to go through Afghanistan to delimit his frontier. Russia had taken steps that rendered the delimitation of his frontier an impossibility, and whatever we in England might think about the value of those steps the Ameer attached great importance to them, and if the Delimitation Commission ended with the loss of those places to Afghanistan he would think that we had no longer power to defend him against Russia. People might ask, "Why should England make a *casus belli* because of these few villages in a remote part of Asia?" In the first place, India was not only valuable to us, but we were valuable to India. But for us India would be split up into a great number of small kingdoms which would be in a state of constant war. If we were conferring this benefit upon India we must take into consideration every fact and circumstance that would not only render our task the more difficult, but that would interfere with the beneficial results that we were now conferring upon the vast population of India. The Russians had conquered all that region in the course of 200 years, but they had gained nothing; they had been conquering deserts, but they had hurried on in order to get to the rich land of India, which was the only land with the exception of China, which was out of the question, which would repay a European Government. When the peoples of India saw Russia in this strong and menacing position we could not wonder that they should believe that Russia, who was very poor, whose annual revenue showed a deficit, was pressing on for the conquest of India. Both Liberal and Conservative Governments had agreed that if Russia once reached India there would be a risk of rebellions in different parts of India. In order to stop Russia she must be stopped at a distance. At present there had been no act of overt hostility between the Afghans and the Russians, but they were at this moment face to face, and at any time we might hear that there had been a fight, when, of course, the Ameer would call upon us to defend him, and the only way would be by declaring war against Russia. For two reasons Russia was very strong in that country, and it would be a question whether, with our bitter experience in Egypt, we could send a large army into the heart of Asia with any hope of having a definite result. But we could always cripple Russia and prevent her marching in the direction of India by attacking her in her weak place—the Caucasus. The army that would be employed in the conquest of India, or rather in the advance upon Herat, would be in the Caucasus. So that when Russia talked very loudly about advancing to India, if we were prepared to strike hard and sharp, we could at once cripple all those military movements by a descent from the Black Sea. That was one reason why we should not be afraid of a war with Russia even at the present time. It was, however, very necessary to make the Ameer feel sure of us behind him.

THE USE OF TORPEDOES IN WAR.

On March 6 the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of a lecture by Commander E. P. Galwey, R.N., on the "Use of Torpedoes in War," at the Royal United Service Institution, presided over a very large and distinguished audience. Among those present were Lord Chelmsford, Lord Alcester, Lord Clanwilliam, Admiral Sir J. D. Hay, Admiral Sir E. Fanshawe, Sir T. Acland, Sir G. Elliot, Sir Henry Nugent, Admiral Sir E. Ommanney, Sir Frederick Nicholson, and the Spanish and Japanese Attachés.

The lecturer described the two classes of torpedoes—the stationary mine and the locomotive torpedo. The former, he said, were of the simplest kind, and were ordinary cases of explosives moored at the bottom of the water, and exploded by electricity or some mechanical arrangement. Each ship of a fleet carrying these torpedoes was able to lay down a small group of mines for the defence of a harbour. A fleet compelled to leave a harbour not defended by the submarine mines of the Royal Engineers could lay down a series of these mines very rapidly, and the actual firing could be intrusted to men left behind for the purpose, or to any person acquainted with electricity. There had been improvements in these mines by an invention of an Austrian officer, who had hit upon a means by which the torpedoes of this character would take up their proper depth automatically, and so they could be dropped from a fast-steaming torpedo boat across the mouth of a harbour. The details of this mine were kept secret, but we had a similar one in England, the invention of Lieutenant Ottley, R. N. He then proceeded to discuss the locomotive torpedo, which must exercise a most decided influence in all future naval operations. The foremost of these torpedoes he considered to be the Whitehead. He described by drawings the various forms of the Whitehead, and traced the history of its invention. Then the German torpedo was shown on a diagram, and was stated to be made of phosphor-bronze. The German torpedo, except its material, was an almost exact copy of the Whitehead. The Woolwich torpedo then came under review, and this was described as a weapon which would run at 24 knots for the third of a mile, and could carry charge of 70 pounds of gun-cotton. The action of the torpedo was spoken of very highly, and it was stated that in a year practice to the extent of nearly 3,000 shots from ships going at high speed did not result in half-a-dozen accidents to the mechanism of the torpedo. The manner of the discharge from the ship was very simple, being performed by the pressure of a button. The lecture then discussed the question of special torpedo ships, and he declared that the much-abused Polyphemus (a model of which was on the table) was a successful if costly experiment, and that she would prove to be one of the most formidable instruments of naval warfare yet built, and a type which might necessitate the abandonment of monster ironclads as parts of fleets. He also discussed at length the subject of torpedo boats for coast defence, for the defence of the fleets against torpedoes, and for the attack of an enemy's fleet, and then proceeded to deal with the subject of protecting ships from the attacks of these weapons, a work which was engaging the attention of the French, who were building nine vessels for torpedo catchers and destroyers. Machine guns were not a sufficient and secure protection against a torpedo attack. The ironclads could only defend themselves, as suggested by Mr. Barnaby 10 years ago, by possessing torpedo hunters. From the fact that all nations were building fast boats large enough to accompany a fleet to sea he augured that future naval actions would commence with a boat attack.

The Duke of Edinburgh said that to attempt any criticism on so exhaustive a paper would be entirely beyond his powers. One thing which had been a very useful point in connexion with the lecture was the division of the description of torpedoes into two distinct and separate parts—stationary mines and locomotive torpedoes. If in all future discussions the words "mine" and "stationary" were used, considerable confusion would be saved. With regard to torpedo boats, there was little doubt that the considerable experience which had been gained by the month's practice in the summer with first-class boats had enabled many defects to be removed in the plans for the construction of the new boats which were to be ordered for the British Navy. The lecturer had very clearly pointed out that it would be impossible for our many mercantile harbours to be defended by submarine mines, and that the most satisfactory way of defending those harbours would be by having a certain number of torpedo boats stationed at the various ports or harbours. A suggestion of a very valuable character was whether the services of corps of naval volunteers could not be utilized in this particular direction. (Cheers.) One thing was certain, that regular and constant practice would be absolutely necessary if these boats were to be handled with any degree of safety to those in them or with any capacity to attack. If the number of lieutenants in the service was not sufficiently numerous in time of war—and it was very probable that in action every lieutenant would be required for the service of the fleet it would be a highly important fact if we could find that we had a good auxiliary force at our disposal. (Cheers.) A most interesting portion of torpedo boat drill was the attack in combination of the boats. One great difficulty in regard to the management of the boats in these combined attacks was to keep them together at night for the attack This was a question which was very closely connected with the rate of speed at which the boats were travelling, for in approaching fleet at night it would be found to be almost invariably necessary to make the attack at slow speed, for although the boats could not be seen until they got so near as to be within their range for discharging the torpedo, the noise of the boats if approaching at a rapid rate was very frequently heard at a much greater distance. (Hear, hear.) With these few remarks His Royal Highness said he begged to invite discussion. (Loud cheers.)

In the course of a long discussion which followed, Sir George Elliot remarked that he failed to see how the torpedo catchers could themselves escape from the torpedo. He urged the merits of a crinoline attachment for purposes of ship defence. Captain Colomb urged the carrying out of experiments at all hazards and all cost. Admiral Boys and Captains Curtis, Jackson and Fitzgerald were among these who joined in the debate, and the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer, moved by the Duke of Edinburgh, and carried by acclamation, terminated the proceedings.

HERAT THE KEY OF INDIA.

At a moment when the Russians are pressing with unanimous spirit and unanimous aim towards Herat it seems to me a most regrettable circumstance that General Walker should have sought to sow dissension in this already distracted country by casting doubts, at the United Service Institution, on the publicly assumed importance of Herat as the "key of India." General Walker says that the right of this city to its generally recognised title will "not bear examination;" but as he simply and solely bases his doubts upon the statement that "Herat is but the gateway to one of half-a-dozen passes over the Hindoo Koosh, leading to various routes through Afghanistan, each traversing several hundred miles of more or less difficult country before debouching on the plains of India," I assert that he has done absolutely nothing to make out a case for his opinion. I myself should be sorry to occasion any controversy that would give prominence to a view that ought to be as once suppressed if Englishmen are to close their ranks and present an unbroken front to Russia, and will simply remark that the circumstance of Herat being a "gateway to a pass" is the very least and lowest of the qualifications which have earned Herat the title of the key of India from such eminent authorities as General Sir Frederick Roberts, General Sir Charles MacGregor, Sir Edward Hamley, General Valentine Baker, &c., to say nothing of General Skobeleff, General Grodekoff, General Soboleff, General Tchernayeff, and General Kaufmann. What those qualifications are is eloquently described by Colonel Malleson in his "Herat," and I imagine it will require more arguments than the solitary one General Walker has adduced to shake the public faith in the strategical value of Herat. But I would earnestly appeal to the Surveyor-General of India and those who discountenance a so-called forward policy that discussions of the kind he has started are particularly harmful just now. From his lecture I gather that he shares the general desire of this country that Russia should not have Afghanistan, including presumably, Herat; and, if this be the case, he should combine with others to confront Russia with plain and unanimously expressed opinion, and not weaken England's attitude at the most critical period of her history. Heaven knows we have had quite enough talk and discussion about Central Asia. What we want now is action. Next to fighting Russia our best weapon is undivided public opinion. Well acquainted as I am with the course of official feeling in Russia, I am persuaded that a conflict of opinion at this juncture cannot but encourage Russia to persevere in her pretensions, and perhaps run the risk of war by seizing Herat by a *coup de main*. If Russia sees that we value Herat and are ready to treat any fresh advance as a *casus belli*, she will think twice before delivering such a blow. If, on the other hand, she imagines us divided as to whether we should preserve it or not, she may hazard the coup at any moment, confident that the Afghans could never take it from her again, and well aware that, settled at Herat, and connected with the Caspian by a railway, she could disregard the anger of the Afghans, and trust to time, intrigue, and money to win over additional tribes to her side or gradually break them to pieces. General Walker himself says that "Russia's powers of aggression are so enormously increased that it behoves us to augment our powers of defence with all due vigour and speed, and not to continue with our hands folded doing nothing, as at present." If he sincerely means this, I would point out that he himself can do nothing better than refrain from breaking the ranks of public opinion. The Government, as the country knows to its sorrow, will not toe the mark unless public opinion exercises sufficient pressure to prevent any scuttling from its engagements. To divide public opinion as to Herat is to diminish the force of this pressure and prevent the realisation of any of those defensive measures which General Walker advocates. Therefore I make an appeal to military men not to weaken public opinion by the expression of hasty or crotchety views while the diplomatic campaign with regard to the Afghan frontier is being waged by Her Majesty's Government, and I believe that in doing so I not only express my own earnest wish, but at the same time place on record the very strong opinion prevailing on the matter in the Army.

Charles Marvin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, March 30.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·772
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	·717
Exten of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·4
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, E, ESE, SW, S, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	208

* From midnight to midnight.

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists' Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL ASIAN CRISIS.

REPORTED MURDER OF ENGLISH OFFICERS BY RUSSO-TURKOMANS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, MARCH 30.

In the course of an interview to-day one of the ...s generals affirmed the truth of the reported ...der of two English officers connected with the ...ndary Commission.

It is stated that the news was received from ... by letter, and that the deaths of the officers occurred whilst they were surveying the ground ... the Afghan outposts.

They were accompanied by only a few sowars, ... a number of Russo-Turkomans swept down on the party and killed the English engineers.

The Ameer's officers already here received with ... the news of the English pre-... especially with regard to the Fleet.

They appear to be thoroughly familiar with the ... of the Central Asian districts, and ... where the chief conflict may take ... but are in doubt whether England will ... the whole of the Czar's dominions in the ... Russia's defeat. They profess great hope... to the *bundobust* the Ameer will make ... Viceroy.

... from the Ameer's Agent that ... and Afghan outposts are at the furthest ... miles apart, and at some points are near ... to exchange shots.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN HONGKONG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

The *Hongkong Mail* of the 17th instant ... that the local authorities are busy ... warlike preparations. They have bought ... the entire private stock of coal.

The British fleet has been ordered to Hongkong ... be placed on a war equipment. The land ... are being prosecuted vigorously.

There are only four Russian ships of war in ... ports; three in Japan; and three in ...

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, replying to a question ... the House of Commons last evening, said the ... by the Russian Government to Earl Gran... ...e's despatch of the 16th instant is now on the ... It is understood that it is considered ... but it is understood that it is contemplated to have a conference of the ... Commission, and that the tenour of the ... will allay of the present excitement.

THE VISIT OF THE AMEER.

THE ENTRY INTO PESHAWAR.

THE DURBAR AT RAWAL PINDI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

PESHAWAR, MARCH 30.

The Ameer, accompanied by Colonel Waterfield ... General Gordon, arrived at Peshawar at nine ...ock this morning. The weather being wet and ..., the effect of the entry was considerably spoilt.

... Highness was received at the head of the ...rud road by Brigadier Dandridge, Messrs. ...ker, Anderson, King, and Walker, Assistant ...mmissioners, Majors Godwyn, Tidy, and ...nnage, and other civil and military officers.

The Ameer halted every half-mile of the journey ...m Jamrud, in spite of the wet weather, and ...rived much later than was expected. The Pesha... troops turned out at day-break and lined the ...d from Jamrud to the camp, a distance between ...o-and-half miles. The British regiments waited ... review order for three hours, under a pouring ...in.

The Ameer's carriage was horsed by the Royal ...rtillery, and proceeded at a slow trot to the camp ... enable the camp followers to precede it. A ...oyal salute was fired on arrival in camp.

Under the present arrangements the Ameer ...roceeds to Pindi by a special train to-night, ...aching it on Tuesday morning.

It was arranged that the Maharajah of Kashmere ...hould meet the Viceroy at Lahore on Lord ...Dufferin's return from Pindi. It is now reported ...he Maharajah pleads illness, and declines to come.

RAWAL PINDI, MARCH 30.

No one was at all disappointed at not being able to welcome the Ameer this afternoon, for, as I hinted in yesterday's telegram, no time could officially be announced, and it was pretty well understood that he would not present himself without resting at Peshawar. The rain, too, would have interfered with the ceremonial entry, which will now take place to-morrow morning, the Ameer's special train being due at 8 o'clock.

The procession of elephants will be pretty much as stated a few days since.

His Highness will be met at the station by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Lieutenant-General Biddulph, and the Commissioner of Rawal Pindi. A guard of honour will present arms as the Ameer alights from the train, and a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired.

Then the Ameer will be conducted to the elephants, and will mount the second animal, the leading elephant being ridden by the Lieut.-Governor. Two members of Sir Charles Aitchison's staff will ride the third elephant, and Brigadier-General Gordon the fourth elephant. The officers of the military force at Rawal Pindi will follow on horseback, succeeded by thirty-six more elephants. Each will be occupied by two persons, the Punjab officials and eight members of the Ameer's suite coming first. The last twenty elephants will bear forty Punjab durbaris of rank. The road to the Ameer's residence, to which he proceeds direct, will be lined with troops, and spare regiments will be massed at different points. Not until the house is reached will the Viceroy's representatives receive the Ameer. The Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to Lord Dufferin, and two aides-de-camp will be deputed to instal the Ameer and inquire after his health on the part of His Excellency.

The Viceroy's meeting with the Ameer takes place at a grand Durbar in the afternoon. This will be rather novel in its arrangement. Half of the space on the Viceroy's right will, I understand, be reserved for the Ameer's Sirdars and suite, the remainder of the shamiana being occupied by Native Princes and missions, Government officials, visitors, and ladies. Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Commanders-in-Chief of Bombay and Madras will sit near the Viceroy.

The majority of the troops in camp assembled early this morning and went through a series of manœuvres in anticipation of the approaching review in the Ameer's presence. The ground is very greasy owing to the continued drizzling rain.

The arrangements for the Ameer's house-hold in Rawal Pindi are made on a very extensive and peculiar scale. Eight sheep are to be slaughtered daily for the Ameer personally, four at breakfast and the remainder at dinner. To these are added sixteen fowls and sixteen seers of rice. Not that the Ameer's meals resemble those of Gargantua; on the contrary, he is rather an epicure, and from the carcasses of the mutton he selects only the fry.

The mission from the Nepaul State arrived to-day for the purpose of attending the Durbar. It is headed by General Dhoz Nurshing Bahadur. Two ... of the Nepaulese army are with him, the ... being Colonel Kaisersingh Tappa.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRECAUTIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 30.

... bodies are being laid and other defensive ...res taken at all the Australian ports.

NEWS FROM OSMAN DIGMA'S CAMP.

SUAKIM, MARCH 30.

... spy from Tamai reports that the follow... Osman Digma are deserting in large numbers.

THE COLONIAL CONTINGENT.

The remainder of the Colonial contingent ...ved here to-day and landed amid much ...hering.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MARCH 30.

The Ministry resigned to-day in consequence of their being defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on account of the disaster at Langson.

LATER.

M. de Freycinet has been requested to form a new Cabinet.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE TONGKING WAR.

The decision in the Chamber of Deputies to-day was in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war in Tongking.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal Commission was opened here to-day.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION OF 1886.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

A meeting under the presidency of the Prince of Wales was held to-day at Marlborough House in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in 1886. His Royal Highness in his speech said that the Exhibition would be essentially a national and imperial one—differing from former Exhibitions, where trade rivalry and profit were paramount—and he trusted that it would strengthen the union of the Empire. The Colonial and Indian Governments had guaranteed £57,000, and English firms £76,000, towards the expenses of the undertaking. Instead of jury awards, a commemorative medal will be given to each of the exhibitors. The Prince informed the meeting that arrangements are being made for obtaining facilities for Indian and Colonial exhibitors to visit the industrial centres of Great Britain. His Royal Highness said that he would take in the forthcoming Exhibition the same personal active part that he had done in the one at Paris in 1878. Sir F. Cunliffe-Owen will be entrusted with the executive details of the Exhibition. In conclusion, the Prince expressed a hope that the undertaking will convey to India and the Colonies the assurance that while England was deeply moved by their patriotic support during her present trials, she wishes on her side to develop their material interests.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Her Majesty the Queen started for Aix-les-Bains yesterday.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN TONGKING AND FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

The stock of lead seized on board the Glenroy was intended for tea chests. There is much ill-feeling against the Chinese Government on account of the imposition of a new tea duty. It will seriously injure the trade for low qualities.

A French corvette, on being refused coal a second time at Singapore, proceeded outside and took coal in boats during the night. The authorities have prosecuted the boatmen and the owners of the coal.

Severe engagements have taken place outside Kelung.

The Chinese received an attack by the French with 2,000 troops, and offered a most stubborn resistance. The French eventually captured the outworks close to their forts after twelve hours' obstinate fighting.

The following day the Chinese returned and assaulted and re-captured the works three times during the day, fighting with great courage against large numbers. Eventually they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. There were heavy losses on both sides.

The French commenced an advance on the Tamsui road, and found the Chinese were strongly entrenched in a range of hills, ready to renew the fight.

The weather in Formosa has been very stormy.

The blockade of the southern ports has been practically abandoned. Large quantities of supplies are now pouring into the island.

Admiral Courbet has steamed from Chinhai to the north. He left gunboats outside Mingpo river. They are taking soundings, and it is supposed that they are preparing a renewed bombardment of the forts.

The campaign in Tongking is being prosecuted with great loss of life.

The French forces at the front number ten or twelve thousand men.

After denuding the garrisons, the troops advanced through an intricate and difficult country. They marched in single file through swamps and valleys, being exposed all the time to the fire of the enemy. The force was accompanied by 6,000 baggage coolies, and was compelled to make frequent halts.

The Chinese defended the passes in strength, and had thrown up skilful entrenchments. The artillery was well served.

Large stores of ammunition found in Langson were destroyed as useless. General Brière de l' Isle returned to the south. A portion of the army of General Négrier remained to fortify Langson and reconnoitre the country beyond the frontier.

A force has been despatched to destroy the six forts forming the gate of China. They penetrated a day's journey into the Chinese hills, and then returned.

Langson is now connected by telegraph with Haiphong, where a regular port has been established.

It is believed that after the arrival of cavalry reinforcements from France, an advance will be made on Canton. Great preparations are being made for the defence of the city.

An interview has taken place between the Governor-General of French Cambodia and the King of Siam. It was not very cordial. The King refused the concessions demanded.

VOLUNTEERING IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 31.

The question of admission of natives to the Volunteer corps promises to excite much attention here. Major Branson defends his action in entering the names of four natives in the list of recruits for artillery volunteers. Colonel Ross Church, who commands all the volunteers here, objects to the natives. The *Hindu* says the rejection of the natives would be a grave political blunder.

Thirty members of the Madras Club have offered to form a corps of mounted volunteers. Government is about to form a committee to develope the new Volunteer reserve scheme.

OBITUARY.

John Hunter Blair, Madras Civil Service, retired, in London; also Dr. Pearse, late Director General, Madras Medical Service, in Cheltenham.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 30.

The Anchor Line s. s. Britannia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73⅞
4½ " "	75
3 " Consols for account	97⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	97⅛
4½ " French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	49⅛

Arrival.—Ascalon.

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Band, 9td N. I., Apollo-bunder, Evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

April 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Lord Ripon Memorial Fund.

A TRAIN arrived on Monday at the transport jetty shed in the Prince's Dock with 56 camels for the Soudan expedition. On the way to Bombay one of the trucks caught fire, owing, it is supposed, to a spark from the engine falling on the straw. Three camels were burnt to death. The camels are at present encamped on the open ground to the north of the dock.

REGARDING the question of Padroado it is said that the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa will be confined to places in the British territory where there are Portuguese subjects. All other parts of India will be placed under the charge of Mons. Agliardi. To compensate for the loss the Archbishop would suffer by such an arrangement, Rome has proposed to raise the title of the Archbishop to that of Patriarch of India. A correspondent writes to us:—"It curtailment of jurisdiction be a title to a higher ecclesiastical rank, the time may not be far distant when the Goa prelate may lose what little jurisdiction there will remain. In that event it will be highly interesting to watch what higher title Rome will bestow on the Patriarch of India."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—"With the death of Sister Mary of the Holy Ghost the Convent of St. Monica at Goa loses the only remaining nun, and with her disappears the congregational life which at one time flourished, before the Marquis of Pombal dealt a death blow to monastic institutions in Portuguese territories."

SURGEON D. ELCUM, who has been about three years in His Highness the Nizam's service, has resigned it for a more lucrative appointment in his own Presidency, namely, that of acting Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Madras Government, *vice* Surgeon Arthur J. Sturmer, proceeding on furlough, who has performed the onerous duties since 13th April, 1880.

IT is reported that an attempt has been made to secure a large portion of the cooly labour recently employed on the Jhansi-Manikpur Railway for use on the contemplated Suakim-Berber line. The promise of high wages may possibly effect the object in view, but owing to the fact that large numbers of coolies had been dismissed from the Jhansi line, and had returned to their homes before the offer was made, the chances of obtaining a large contingent are materially reduced. It is possible that an Executive Engineer and two Assistants, with gangs of platelayers and coolies, may shortly be sent from this country to Suakim.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Boundary Commission, telegraphing from Gulran on the 24th ult., says:—"The position here and at Panjdeh remains quiet unchanged. At Sarakhs everything is quiet. Colonel Ridgeway arrived here yesterday. The future action of the Commission depends entirely on the ultimate result of the negotiations now passing between the English and Russian Cabinets. The weather is already getting warm, and six weeks hence the heat will possibly obstruct the prosecution of further work. The British Commission has, however, practically completed all the necessary surveys and investigations bearing upon the question of the delimitation of the Afghan frontier. Serious symptoms of a revolutionary spirit are reported to have arisen amongst the Russian subjects in Central Asia."

THE vigilance of the authorities has prevented another serious accident on the Punjab Northern State Railway. Two native workmen on the line, Punjabis, were caught trying to damage the bolts in the fish plates; and they are now in custody. It is said to be a clear case; and the evidence of independent witnesses will be forthcoming to prove the crime. There are now good grounds for supposing that the accident on the 15th, in which three men of the Royal Irish were killed, and four officers and three men injured, was the result, not of an accidental defect in the permanentway, but as at first believed, of a deliberate plot to upset the train.

MR. L. WHITE KING, of Peshawar, has in hand for the Bengal Asiatic Society a translation of the lives of the great conquerors of India—Mahmud of Ghazni, Taimurlang, and Nadir Shah. In reference to this announcement an up-country paper says there could be no greater benefit conferred on India than the establishment of a Professorship in History at all her Universities.

IT is complained that the selection of Rawal Pindi as the place of meeting between the Viceroy and the Ameer has been a mistake. Lahore would have been a much better place; at least that is what the disinterested local paper would have us believe. Some of the arguments it brings forward on behalf of Lahore are amusing owing to the congestion of traffic on the railway. One unfortunate local merchant, we are told, has had his goods stranded at Jhelum for the last ten or twelve days; and much to his chagrin, and to that of his thirsty customers, his dry Monopole and other grateful liquors seem likely to remain there till the Durbar is over. This is tantalising, especially now that the hot weather is coming on.

BREVET MAJOR W. G. NICHOLSON, R. E., who is reported to have gone to Herat to organize the fortifications of that place, is a Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Class in the Military Works Department, and was recently acting as Secretary to the Committee on Indian Defences at Simla. This officer served in the Afghan war as Field Engineer with the Candahar Field Force, as Commanding Royal Engineer with Roberts' Field Force, and as Field Engineer with Sir Frederick Roberts, on the march from Kabul to Kandahar.

A SENSIBLE letter appears in a recent number of the *Indian Agriculturist*, warning the cultivator against the over-use of nitrogenous manures for his wheat. They will undoubtedly increase the outturn for a year or so; but only at the cost of great exhaustion of the soil. In England farmers are bound to follow a prescribed system of cropping by express contract; and landlords possess the requisite knowledge to understand the benefits of a rotation of crops. The Indian cultivator, also, is not ignorant altogether of this fact; but he works in a very empirical manner, and cannot be trusted to deal intelligently with dangerous experiments, such as the indiscriminate use of highly stimulating manures. An excess of nitrogen in the soil might alter or impair those very qualities in Indian wheats which make them acceptable to the English buyer. As the correspondent of the *Indian Agriculturist* remarks, the aim of the reformer of Indian agriculture should be directed towards improvement and selection of seed, and to the better dressing of the corn for the market.

WITH reference to the honours said to be destined for Lord Ripon, the *St. James's Gazette* says it need hardly be remarked that the exception has been for a ruler of our great Eastern dependency not to obtain some titular reward for his administration, whether well, ill, or indifferently conducted. Lords Cornwallis, Wellesley, Hastings, and Dalhousie won their marquessates in India; as Lords Minto, Amherst, Auckland, Ellenborough, Canning, Northbrook, and Lytton did their earldoms. Sir John Shore became Lord Teignmouth, Sir Henry Hardinge Viscount Hardinge, and Sir John Lawrence Lord Lawrence. Not counting those who have merely held the post of Governor-General provisionally, there remain Lord Mayo, who was assassinated, Lord Elgin, who died at his post; Lord William Bentinck, who possibly preferred a seat in the House of Commons (as member for Glasgow) to a peerage; and Warren Hastings, who was sworn of the Privy Council in 1814, some twenty-nine years after his return to England. The rule that a Governor-General should in any case receive a consolation prize seems to apply to Canada as well; the G.C.M.G. being even conferred at the commencement of a term of office, by way of encouraging the new Excellency in the performance of his duties. The third of the big viceroyalties also confers, as the Queen's ribbon and star; and assuredly no one would grudge a Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland any alleviations of his lot.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* states that some disquieting reports which have been received from the Governors of the Hedjaz and Yemen are causing considerable anxiety in high Turkish official circles:—

The authorities in Turkish Arabia demand reinforcements for the various garrisons in consequence of the excitement among the Mussulman Arab population concerning the Mahdi's successes. A proclamation is being circulated by that so-called prophet enjoining all true believers to be prepared to cast off the hateful yoke of their Ottoman rulers, who are no longer to be considered professors of the true faith, since they have abandoned the pure principles of Islam, and their only strength consists in resting on the support of infidels. The Mahdi adds that the moment is not yet quite ripe for action in Arabia Proper, but that the time is approaching rapidly when an independent Arabian kingdom must be firmly established; and all true Arabs and faithful Moslems are therefore to be prepared as one man, at his signal, for the utter overthrow of the usurping domination of the impure Turks, whose fate is now sealed by the divine will, as a punishment for their misrule and apostacy from the true faith. This proclamation is said to have been secretly handed round, and produces much ferment among the Arab population in the regions above mentioned, with a consequent deep anxiety among the authorities on this side.

THE *Morning Post* has received permission to publish the following letter, which was written by General Gordon during the later days of the siege of Khartoum to a military officer resiging in Cairo:—

Khartoum, 26, 11, '84.

My dear ——, Thanks for your letter, which I received yesterday. The steamer which brought it had to run the gauntlet of no end of rifle fire and of six guns. She was struck three times by shells, but only seven were wounded. I hope you and Mrs. —— are well. I am not ill-treated, I consider, but the Cairo people up here, they are ill-used. I will accept nothing whatever from Gladstone's Government. I will not even let them pay my expenses. I will get the King to pay them. I will never set foot in England again, but will (if I get out) go to Brussels, and so on to Congo. How is ——? I greatly fear for Stewart, Power, and Herbin, French Consul. With kindest regards, believe me, yours sincerely, with kindest regards to Mr.——, C. G. Gordon.

A CURIOUS adventure has befallen Prince Victor Napoleon, the facts of which, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* has reason to believe, are as follows:—A Dr. Reynier, living in the Rue de Rome, sent his man-servant with a message to another doctor living in the Avenue des Chasseurs. When the servant arrived at his destination he was suddenly pounced upon by two gentlemen, who assaulted him and then took him in a cab to the police station in the Rue d'Astorg. Arrived there the inspector in charge, M. Debaury, took the depositions of all three, when it was discovered that the servant's assailants were Prince Victor and the Comte de Lavalette, who had attacked and then arrested the man under the impression that he had been in the habit of taking anonymous and libellous letters to a lady living at the address to which the servant had been sent by his master. Very much, no doubt, to the astonishment of Prince Victor and his companion, the inspector settled the matter by locking up all three of his visitors until the morning, when a further explanation took place. Ultimately Prince Victor made an ample apology to the servant, and presented him with a gratuity, and so the matter ended.

THERE is a comic side to this very serious business of the Cameroons, and it is brought out with unconscious humour in a letter of the special correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, dated Bimbia, January 19. On the slopes of the great mountain block to the north of the Cameroon river are a number of independent villages, lying at about equal distances from Bimbia, the German settlement on the south, and Victoria, the English settlement on the north, of Man-of-War Bay. Among these villages a suit of three-cornered annexing match has been going on between certain persons from Victoria on behalf of England, the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* on behalf of Germany, and the Pole Rogozinski—for the present at any rate—on behalf of himself. And a rare scramble it seems to have been. The correspondent appears from his own account to have succeeded, by forced marches, in annexing two or three villages, on an average, *per diem*. On one occasion, the 8th January, as he was pelting along from an annexed village, Mapanja, where he had just concluded a treaty with the chiefs, to another village, Lecumbi, where he meant to repeat the same performance, and had just got to a slight elevation overlooking the place, what was his disgust to see the Pole Rogozinski running up his flag on an opposite hill! On another occasion the rival annexers met on the way, going in opposite directions, but only glared at one another and passed by. It is needless to say that wherever the correspondent failed to get the chiefs to treat and come under the German flag he attributes it to the secret machinations of Rogozinski or the English. In the German account the natives are just as anxious to become subjects of the Emperor William and as averse to the English as, in English accounts, they are burning to acknowledge Queen Victoria and opposed to the Germans.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S official labours appear to be varied and minute as those of the Great Frederick himself, who, as Carlyle has told us, turned from planning a great campaign to settling what dowry one of his subjects should give his daughter. The Chancellor has lately had to forget his quarrel with Lord Granville to decide how the German name of the city of Cologne should be written. One railway company whose line enters the town always wrote it "Koln," while another adhered as steadfastly to "Coln." Some scandal was created by this divergence in the orthography of one of the principal towns in Germany, and the point was referred to the Minister of Public Works, who passed it on to the Department of Public Instruction. The latter having refused to decide this very important question, it had to go before the Chancellor, who, as might have been anticipated, pronounced for K. So that in future the city which according to the English humourist has seven (or was it seventy?) distinct smells at every street corner, is to be written by all good Germans, railway directors included, Koln.

THE Hon. Mildred Coleridge asks a society paper to contradict a report which is in circulation, to the effect that her marriage with Mr. Adams is already an accomplished fact. The report is false. "When my marriage does take place," says Miss Coleridge, "it will be publicly announced in the ordinary manner."

A STRIKE of American railway servants against the reductions in wages is general throughout the south-west. It affects all Mr. Gould's south-western system—namely, the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Texas and Pacific Railroads, with the connecting lines. The popular sympathy with the strikers appears to be strong; the belief being that their wages have been forced to too low a point. The Illinois Legislature has passed a resolution of sympathy with the Wabash strikers. The goods traffic is at a standstill on all these railroads, extending through Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. "Freight blockades" are reported from New Orleans, Shreveport, St. Louis, and other south-western railway centres. The strikers maintain the peace, limiting their obstruction to stopping the goods trains, while passenger trains are permitted to move on. The strike covers 10,000 miles of railway.

IT has been decided that General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar shall succeed General Sir Thomas Steele in command of the troops in Ireland when the latter retires.

THE death of another victim of Monte Carlo is recorded. A clerk in a large counting-house in Germany was spending his honeymoon in Italy, and received 40,000 fr. in payment of a bill due to his employers. On his way back he stopped at Monte Carlo, and, fearing its temptations, entrusted the money to his wife's custody. He was called away for a time. On his return, his wife was missing. He made inquiries to no purpose. At last he learned that a young woman, after losing 40,000 fr. at the gaming-tables, had thrown herself into the sea. The bride, it appeared, had entered the Casino from curiosity, had staked some small sums, and then, egged on by women believed to have been stationed there for the purpose, had lost everything. The Casino authorities had the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says) ordered the affair to be kept secret, and, but for one of the officials being touched by the husband's anguish, the young man might never have known what had become of his wife. As it is, the interested advocates of Monte Carlo will probably deny the whole story.

THE sixth volume of General Gordon's diary has arrived in London, together with other papers. The diary is said to be of the highest possible interest. It is written upon the backs of Egyptian telegraph-forms and bound together with strong twine. It is full of illustrations, and in style is highly characteristic. Evidently on the 14th of December, when the diary closes, General Gordon had little hope that relief would reach him in time.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment, 21 officers, 792 men, 202 followers, 9 horses, 16 bullocks, 249 boxes of ammunition, and 1,522 maunds of baggage, will arrive here by train from Bangalore on the 4th inst., for embarkation to Karrachee on board the I. M. S. Clive *en route* to Quetta.

A GENERAL ORDER, issued by the Commander-in-Chief and dated so long back as March 7, lays down the kit for officers on active service. The coat will be khaki, drill, or serge according to climate and season; trousers khaki, drill, or serge; riding breeches, khaki or Bedford cords; riding boots, any pattern up to the knee; helmet, regulation with cover; sword belt, Sam Brown pattern, the sword scabbard of wood and leather; sword-knot, brown leather, flat strap, and tassel; revolver, '450 in case on belt; binoculars in brown leather case; haversack, khaki drill; water bottles, Silver's pattern. The above refers particularly to the kit for Royal Engineers, but holds good in the case of almost all officers. Infantry officers will wear the regulation helmet, khaki drill covered or ordinary cover, and boots of usual marching pattern.

MAJOR H. C. HAMILTON (Madras I. G. L.) having returned from Bangalore after a course of instruction, has assumed command of the 2nd H. C. Cavalry, *vice* Major Cummins, gone to the Soudan. This force is all astir, and watching with keen interest the drama that is now being enacted near Herat, so as to take part, by volunteering, in the probable war. A vacancy has been caused in the 1st Infantry by Surgeon Evans (Madras Establishment) taking up the duties of Inspector-General of Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Vaccination in H. H. the Nizam's Government.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LANE (B. S. C.), Inspector General of Police, Jails, and Registration, H. A. D. Amraoti, proceeds on nine months' furlough next month; his successor has not been named. Mr. Wright, Superintendent of Police, officiated during the privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane; it is very uncertain if he will do so now.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Colaba (s), from Suakim; H. M. I. S. Crocodile, Portsmouth; Mecka (s), Zanzibar; Simla (s), Kurrachee; and Tourmaline (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. I. S. Serapis (s), London; Iran (s), Bhownuggur; Shahzada (s), Rangoon; Europa (s), Antwerp and Bedford (s), Havre.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 9th Regiment N. I., at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

March	Schon Heil ... Wieprecht.
Overture	Tancredi ... Rossini.
Selection	Polmto (il Martiri) ... Donizetti.
Valse	Les Nymphs ... Hartmann.
Quadrille	En Masque ... Faust.
Valse	Other Days ... Colles.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lilburn Tower left the dock on Monday; the s. s. Delhi, Clan Sinclair, and Huzara entered, and the s. s. Bedford left, yesterday.

THE ROBBERY OF MAIL LETTERS.—Sheik Imam Sheik Bhikhoy, a head sorter in the Railway Mail Service, was committed by Mr. Cooper yesterday to the High Court on the charge of fraudulently appropriating certain letters sent by post. The accused made no statement.

BROACH.—A correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—The weather is cloudy. A slight shower of rain fell this morning. There is great want of drinking water, owing to the river becoming salt. It is very hot during the day-time.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Assoo Dharsey, a dealer in grain, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with driving his vehicle on Monday night, at Ersking-road, in a rash and negligent manner. He was convicted and fined Rs. 7.—Hajee Rahim Mulla, a merchant, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of rash and negligent driving on Monday afternoon at Mazagon, and causing injury to a woman. He was fined Rs. 10.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Syud Mahomed wulled Syud Mahdeen, a workman employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Parel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing seven brass hinges, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The prisoner was detected at the Byculla railway station with the stolen property in his possession. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A THIEVING STEWARD.—Vincent D'Sa, a steward of the s. s. Clan Ogilvie, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, by Captain Nelson, with stealing a sovereign and sundry articles. During the voyage from Liverpool to Bombay many little things were missed by the captain and officers, and they could not find out who took them. A few days after leaving Aden the prisoner was seen, by a steward, to enter the captain's cabin by the window, and two of the articles stolen were found in his box. He was committed for trial.

asked him about it. The accused denied all knowledge of it, but on his locker being searched it was found there, with other property belonging to the officers of the ship. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

THE ARAB HORSE TRADE.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that Messrs. Mahomed Bawker and Co. have resumed the business of importing and selling Persian and Arab horses, which, for probably fifty years, was almost entirely in the hands of their famous ancestor the late Mahomed Bawker Khan, whose name throughout the Presidency, and especially among the racing community, used to be as familiar as a household word. Probably no one did more to encourage the importation of Arab and Persian horses, and to improve their breed, than Mahomed Bawker, whose dealings with Government were on a very extensive scale. We notice that the present firm have secured the agency of Mr. Ali Bin Ameer, who, our readers will recollect, won the Second Dealers' Plate at the last Poona races.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Michael Corsaco, a Greek, was charged with assaulting a Mr. Isaac Schulmann. Mr. Wilson appeared in support of the charge. From the evidence it appeared that the assault was a most unprovoked one. Mr. Schulmann was taking a stroll along the pavement in front of the University gardens on Thursday evening. He heard a quick step behind him, and a voice asking in Greek when he would pay some money. Immediately afterwards he received three blows on the side of his face. The accused then ran away, but he was recognised by the complainant. The assault was witnessed by a sergeant of the Ordnance Department, who deposed to it. The accused denied the charge, and said that he had been struck by the complainant when he demanded money of him. His worship bound him over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace with the complainant for six months.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday before Easter.
7 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
3-30 p.m.—Service of Penitence.
Address by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.
Wednesday April 1st, 1885.
6 p.m.—Metrical Litany and address.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Knight of St. George in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, Officers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

The circus company give their opening performance here on Saturday the large pavilion being pitched on the spot in which we have been accustomed to see it yearly for so long past. We understand that the company is a very strong one this year; it includes over seventy performers, most of whom make their bow to the Bombay public for the first time.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday evening at the offices of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee in the Elphinstone-circle, Mr. Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee presided. The following report was submitted:—

"The directors beg to submit their annual report together with the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1884. The accounts for the first six months showed the earnings of the company to be Rs. 37,344-6-4, whereas for the last six months the profits carried forward Rs. 34,092-11-1 only, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 5,344-6-4 brought forward from the last account. This is owing to the continued depression in the yarn and cloth markets, and the high prices of cotton. Out of this sum of Rs. 34,092-11-1, the directors propose to carry Rs. 13,000 to the depreciation fund and declare a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,362-11-1 to be carried forward. Your directors have laid out about Rs. 20,000 out of the reserve fund in refitting the mules and have secured for that purpose the services of a practical fitter who came out from England to fit up a new mill. Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and Jacob E. Sassoon retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will also be asked to confirm the appointment of Mr. A. W. Campbell as auditor in place of Mr. Weir, and proceed to fix remuneration, or appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 15 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884; confirming the appointment of Mr. Campbell as auditor in the room of Mr. Weir; re-appointing Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Jacob E. Sassoon, also re-appointing Messrs. A. W. Campbell and D. H. Wadia as auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 180 each. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the directors and office-bearers of the company and the chairman.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society and of the Bombay Auxilliary Bible Society was held at the Bible Depôt on Monday evening. Mr. George Mauson occupied the chair; and there was a large attendance.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society for the past year:—

"It is a cause for gratitude that we have been enabled to print a very large number of Scripture portions. No editions of the Bible or of the New Testament, however, have been printed during the past year. The total number of Scriptures, though large, is less than that of the previous year. The reason for this, doubtless, is that while the demand for the pice Gospels is still large, it is not as great as it was when they first appeared in 1871. Major M. A. Rowlandson and Mr. J. M. Macdonald were elected additional members of the General Committee. At the request of the Committee Colonel Van Heythusen, on his return from England in March, resumed the office of president of this auxiliary. The committee desire to record the expression of their deep sympathy with the committee of the Parent Society in the great loss sustained by it during the year by the death of their late highly esteemed secretary, the Rev. C. E. B. Reed. The number of copies of Scriptures and portions issued during the year from the Society's depôt in Bombay amounted to 23,673. There have been sold 21,114 copies and portions. Of this number 9,350 were sold from the Bombay depôt; 10,408 by the colporteurs of the society, and the remainder from the depôt at outstations and by other agents. The Scriptures are in twenty-four languages. The number sold in 1884 was less than the number sold during the previous year by 2,235. The committee feel greatly interested in the proposal brought before the last annual meeting in Madras, that an effort should be made to present annually a copy of St. Luke's Gospel and Acts in English to every one who passes the matriculation examination of the Bombay University, a New Testament to every one who passes the first examination in arts, and a reference Bible with maps to every graduate, the Scriptures for this purpose being furnished by the Parent Society free of cost. It is also proposed that the Tract Society should give at the same time works on Christian evidences adapted to the special needs of the graduates of Indian Universities. It was resolved by the committee to make an effort to largely increase, if possible, the number of our colporteurs. Accordingly four additional men—one for the southern district of Ahmednuggur, one for Ahmedabad, an additional colporteur for Nasick, and one for the district of Sholapore—were employed during the year. During the year we had in our employ eleven colporteurs, who have sold a considerable number of Scriptures at their respective stations and on the tours in the districts.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Sweepings, Old Wood, Iron, &c., at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at the above-mentioned place, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

A deposit of 25 percent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belasis-road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ladha Ebram and Co., the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one handsome strong English-built open carriage in very good order, one English built half-sealed open carriage, one pair of handsome bay Australian horses, set of plated mounted double harness, &c., &c., the property of H. B. Fonnes, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

The property of a gentleman—

1 handsome dark bay Pegu pony, 5 years old, good goer, and up to any amount of weight.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st April, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of the Property on the Girgaum Back Road advertised to take place to day is postponed until further notice.

ON SATURDAY next, the 4th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Hummum-street, Fort, in the premises lately known as Vienna Bazar, the valuable stock in trade consisting of gentlemen's English-made, all wool tweed suits, morning and evening suits, superfine black and blue cloth dress suits, boy's fancy woollen suits, gent's boots and shoes, black and drab felt evening hats, straw hats, English-made linen fronted white and coloured shirts, striped sock and stockings, ladies' petticoats silk and satin stays, girls' frocks, gent's necktics, scarves and dresses, portmanteaus, courier, bags, over coats, dressing gowns, counterpans, ladies mantles, best Merino under drawers, Chubb's locks musical, albums, gold and silver watches, gold rings, fireproof safe, cases of corks &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE of valuable landed property on Grant-Road, opposite the Methodist Church.

On SATURDAY, the 4th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executrix of the will of the late Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry the undermentioned valuable property, viz:—

All that piece of ground together with the messuage or upperstoreyed bangalow standing thereon, situ to on the south side of Grant-Road, containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage and the property of Hajee Rahimtoola Sulliman, on the west by the property belonging to the estate of the late Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, on the north by the Grant-road aforesaid, and on the south by the property belonging to the estate of the said Eduljee Sorabjee Mistry, and which said premises are in the occupation of Mrs. M. Grenham, Inspector of Police.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

On account and at the risk of Tyabally Moolla Tazkhanjee.

V B—3 cases cosine soluble.

2 ,, fancy color.

On account and at the risk of Naboobhoy Mahomedally.

C P & Co.—4 cases tin mirror boxes.

On account and at the risk of Essoofally Soolemanjee.

V B H—8 cases royal sharps.

On account and at the risk of Seedick Hajee Soomar.

998 V B—1 case silk shirts.

300 V B—1 ,, ,,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 276 of 1883.

Nanabhoy Burjorjee Vachia, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant residing at No. Girgaum Back-road, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

Hormusjee Burjorjee Vachia, Heerjeebhoy Burjorjee Vachia, Jaijee, widow and administratrix of Eduljee Burjorjee Vachia all of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Girgaum Back-road, Mithibai, widow and administratrix of Ardaseer Burjorjee Vachia, residing at Hornby-row, Fort, and Shapurjee Jewajee, residing also at Hornby-row, and Nanabhoy Burjorjee Vachia, executors of the last Will of Burjorjee Manockjee Vachia, Meherbai Eduljee, Manockjee Eduljee, Sorabjee Eduljee, Heerabai Eduljee and Jehanger Eduljee, the last three defendants being minors by their guardian ad-litem, the said defendant Jaijee, widow ..... Defendants

Pursuant to an Order of the High Court, the undersigned will on the 7th day of April, 1885, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, put up for sale by public auction at their office the undermentioned property. Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at and all further information obtained from the undersigned or at the office of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, Solicitor for the plaintiff, at No. 7, Rampart-row, Fort.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff and the Defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and houses standing thereon situate on the west side of Marine-street, Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 2,397 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Marine-street, on or towards the west by Apollo-street, on or towards the north by the Green-street, and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Pirozbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and partly by the properties of Manockjee Eduljee Karanee, Framjee Cowasjee Marker and others and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Elphinstone Circle, and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28 Green road, and 75, 73, 79, 81, 81-A Bank-street and by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's New Nos. 1856 and 4857 and under New Survey No. 9538.

SALE OF BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, on the Port Trust ground, opposite Victoria Bunder, on account and at the risk of Moosajee Ebramjee—

3 double blue boilers by Galloway and Sons, 21 by 6, with Galloway tubes and fittings, each weighing about 14 tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SPLENDID SILVER RACE CUPS FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 Arabian Cup	about 786 Tolas.	
1 Jug	,, 323	,,
1 Silver-gilt Hyderabad Cup	,, 312	,,
1 Cup	,, 155	,,
1 Cup and Tray	,, 311	,,
1 Silver-gilt Shield	,, 446	,,
1 Cup and Tray	,, 216	,,

These can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executrix of the late James Bapty, Esq., to sell by Public Auction in the compound of the East India Flour Mills, Falkland-road—

A large quantity of machinery comprising engines, boilers, pullies, shaftings, bolts, nuts, wrought and cast iron ropes, chains, belting and other stores, of which full particulars will shortly appear.

The date of sale will be fixed hereafter, of which due notice will be given.

Catalogues will be published and the machinery will be on view a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on a day to be fixed hereafter on the premises No. 23, Apollo-street.

A large quantity of fancy goods consisting of albums, ladies' bags, fans, toys, &c., &c., being surplus stock of Pearse & Co., Ld.

Full particulars will be published shortly.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on a date to be hereafter fixed at Marine Lines the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished black-wood and teakwood household furniture best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China flower vases, superior Brussels carpets, lamps, pictures &c., the property of Capt. A. B. Mairs.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st April 1885.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

To be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Gophers.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a large and splendid assortment of Bentwood Furniture, (chairs) K. O. Cooking stoves, Coffee machines, mechanical Fountains, Fire Thief resisting safes.

Iron Bed steads, Oleographs in gilt frames, Fancy articles, glassware, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st April at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned at 26, Marine-street, next to Messrs. Crawford and Co.'s Auction rooms, the following—

A collection of K. O. cooking stoves of various descriptions, nickled coffee-making machines, coffee-roasters, Icecream machines, K. O. fillers (kettle, pumps, &c.)

1 Case bronze wall brackets.

A handsome collection of Oleographs in rich gilt frames. Numbers of fire and thief resisting safes of all sizes.

New patent floral fountains. These are worked by little water engine, and have largest sized glass aquarium, suitable for gold fish.

On account and risk of first purchaser—80 bentwood chairs of different patterns.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 1st April, 1885.

JOHN AND COMPANY
51, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction room valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, handsome flower vases, table and hanging lamps, marble, toys and fruits, handsome oleographs, sewing machine, perambulators, blackwood cots, round tables, arm and without arm chairs, easy and folding chairs, sofas, writing and dressing tables, marble teapoys, chest of drawers, couches cupboards concertinas, accordians and other miscellaneous articles.

On SATURDAY the 4th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs JOHN & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Parsi-road opposite School of Art, the valuable and handsome black wood, and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures cooking stove, camera, flower pots, &c. &c., the property of A. HEAPY, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 1st April, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd April Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c. &c.,

5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey shirtings and madapollams.
4 bales grey dhoties.
8 cases white muils.
10 cases Persian prints.
2 ,, cotton colored shawls.
5 ,, handkerchiefs.
1 case cocoas.
1 case chocolate.
1 case fresh hams.
1 bale printing papers.
3 cavalry saddles.
1 bundle English Brooms.
75 boxes claret, St. Estaphine, Julien, chateau La Rose.
20 cases Vienna beer, in quarts and pints.
On account of the concerned.
2 grain cleaning machines.
On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—
ex. s. s. "Kangra"
15 cases balloon matches.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

105 bags cotton waste.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT BOAT.

On THURSDAY the 9th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

An English-built Yacht Boat with her Masts, Sails, Ropes, Blocks, Chains, Anchors, &c. &c., as she now lies near the Town Bunder.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 1st April, 1885.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that from this date Mr. WILLIAM ALFRED GILMER will SIGN the firm per procuration.

ELLIOTT WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, March 25th, 1885.

GENTLEMEN who have SUBSCRIBED to the "GUZERAT CUP" are requested to kindly send the money to Major HAYDON, R.E., Broach.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary, G. C.

WE are favoured with instructions from JOHN LANE, Esq., Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, to

SELL BY AUCTION
THE WHOLE OF THE STORES
consisting of
Smith's and Carpenter's Tools, Engines, Saw-benches, Cranes, Crab-winches and Chains, Blocks, Portable Forges, Rod, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel Brass, etc., Copper and Scrap Iron, etc.

Sale commences on 9th APRIL, and continued on alternate days.

For information, apply to

J. W. HOME & CO.,
Auctioneers, COLOMBO.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum for 18 months, 12 ,, 3 ,, 5 ,, 2 ,, } notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIALS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April next—

Tenders for the purchase of any of the following old material, viz:—

About 134 tons 2½ wrought iron Tie-bars.
130 tons cast iron portions of turn-tables.
90 tons C. I. crossing bodies.
17 tons bridge bracings, wrought and cast iron.
15 tons miscellaneous wrought and cast scrap iron.
2 cast iron coke oven door frames.
1 Dismantled travelling crane.
Lot of old telegraph wire in pieces.
Wooden bridge centres and Derrick Poles.

Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify rates for delivery on the spot to be removed within 20 days.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th March, 1885. Storekeeper.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NEW BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for taking down and reconstructing two SKITTLE ALLEYS and one PLUNGE BATH and COMPOUND RAILINGS, Morly Hall, Colaba.

2. Plans, specification and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of tender and all necessary information obtained, on application at Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 1st April, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 500, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt. Colonel, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Bombay, 21st March, 1885.

NEW NOVEL BY A NEW NOVELIST.
NOW READY.
In three Vols. at all Libraries, price 31s. 6d.
CURRENT REPENTANCE,
By "A. B. C. S."

"A powerful psychical study, dealing largely with Anglo-Indian Civilian life, and giving a fascinating portrait of it."

"Here is a work, 'Current Repentance,' smartly written, plot well worked out, and excellent descriptions of Indian scenery. . . . The pompous priggishness of an Indian station is well described."—*Life* (London).

LONDON: J. and R. MAXWELL, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; and 35 St. Bride-street, E. C.; and at all Libraries.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps				Rs. 850
Do.	40	do.	,,	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		,,	1,200
Do. 8	do. 600	do.	,,	1,200
Do. 20	do. 600	do.	,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

1, Meadow-street.

OUDE & ROHILKUND RAILWAY Co.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATE FOR GRAIN AND SEEDS BOOKED TO BOMBAY *VIA* CAWNPORE.

OVER O. and R. RAILWAY, on and from 1st April, 1885, in through booking, the rates per 100 maunds for consignments of grain and seeds booked *via* Cawnpore to Bombay by any route from the undermentioned Stations, will be as follows:—

Stations from	Stations to	Rate per 100 Maunds
Ajodhy	Cawnpore.	10
Fyzabad		10
Sohwal		9
Baragaon		8
Rudauli		8
Rauzagaon		8
Makdumpur		7
Durryabad		7
Safdarganj		6
Rasauli		5
Barabanki		5
Damodarpur		5
Hindaura		6
Ramnagar		6
Mahadewa		7
Baharamghat		7

The above rates are subject to the fulfilment of special class conditions.

These rates will apply also for booking in connection with the East Indian Railway reduced rates of annas 12-11 per maund for wheat and annas 13-11 per maund for other grain and seeds, booked from Cawnpore to Bombay *via* Jubbulpore.

SYDNEY HARTWELL,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Lucknow, the 20th March 1885.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

New Goods in all Departments.
Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, etc.
Rich Silk Dresses for Receptions.
The New Spotted Muslins.
Embroidered Nun's Cloth.
French Flowers in all the new colours.
Ladies' Paris Bonnets and Hats.
French Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.
INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a numbe of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

BANJOS
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case fretted	75	0
Ditto ditto with polished cast and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65	0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55	0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60	0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55	0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45	0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in cases (fretted)	45	0

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75	0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50	0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, (in case)	75	0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20	0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18	0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15	0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	15	0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12	0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15	0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12	0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40	0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25	0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12	0
Ditto ditto with wood hoop	10	0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5	0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25	0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10	0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25	0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20	0
Ditto without cases Rs. 15 and	12	0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7	0

NIGGER BONES.

	Rs.	a.
Per set	2	0
Do. Ebony	2	4
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0	8

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

4 inches in diameter	12	0
2 ditto	9	0
1 ditto	6	0
9 ditto with tacked head	3	0
9 ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12	0

CASTANETS.

Bones per set	2	8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, 6, 8, and	12	0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, 20, and	24	0

VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150	0

Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood Case, complete.

BRASS WHISTLES.

A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1	8

NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.

Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4	0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50	0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65	0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95	0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120	0
No. 6 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225	0

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25	0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35	0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45	0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45	0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Case, by Boosey & Co	100	0
Best English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, Rs. 50, 80, and	75	0
Cheaper Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25	0

FRENCH ACCORDIONS.

A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and 35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1885.
THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7	8 to	16	8
Travelling Suits	25	0 to	28	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, do.	28	0 to	35	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38	0 to	50	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4	4	
Do. do. Collars	,,	4	8	
Best Oxford do.	,,	5	0	
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	6	0 to	10	8
Cardigan Jackets, very war m	10	0 to	12	8
Dressing Gowns	10	8 to	25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6	0	
Do. do. Pants	,,	6	8	
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8	8	
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	20	0	
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25	0	
Ribbed Flannel Socks	do.	30	0	
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3	8	
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair	3	8	
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12	0	
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15	0	
Stout Merino Vests	each	5	8	
Stout Merino Pants	each	6	8	
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6	8	
Warm Gloves	,,	1	8	
Warm Mufflers	,,	2	0	
Travelling Caps	,,	4	8	
Best Tweed Hats	,,	4	8	
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	5	12	
Linen Fronts Collars	doz.	0	12	
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10	0	
Linen FacedCuffs	doz.	1	8	
Overland Trunks, best make	from	27	0	
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	,,	40	0	
Railway Portmanteaus	,,	13	0	
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	,,	8	0	
Soiled Linen Bags	,,	5	0	
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	,,	28	0	
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13	8	
Travelling Baths, with inside basket	from	30	0	
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33	0	
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28	0 t	38	0

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Sun Hats	5	0
Overland Chairs	4	8
Despatch Boxes	5	8
Tan Canvas Leggings	5	8
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets	5	8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	4	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3	8
China Grass Slippers	1	0
Morocco Slippers	3	8
Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2	8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2	4
Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows each	1	8
Resais or Quilts from	5	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	10	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5	0
Mahal Soap Boxes from	1	8
Sponges from	1	8
Sponge Bags	1	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Leather Cartridges	2	0
Sovereign Boxes	2	12
Razors, ready for use	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	0
Nail Brushes	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Hair Brushes	4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	8
Nail Scissors from	1-8 to	2 0
Hold-alls, with strong leather straps	18	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6	8
Vulcanised India-rubber Travelling Baths	16	8
Waterproof Coats	7	8
Air Pillows	4	8
Air Cushions	5	0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY.

34, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO., LD.

IN submitting to their numerous Constituents and the Public in general an Abstract of their Stock, beg respectfully to State that every department is replete with Goods of the Highest Class, and all who are desirous of investing their money in really substantial articles are respectfully invited to visit their Establishment.

CHAINS—Ladies' Neck Chains. Watch Chains, Gold or Silver. An Endless Variety to Choose from. Conical Pantascopic Spectacles by Dr. Menist

MONOGRAMS, Mottoes, Crests, etc. artistically Designed and Engraved on Lockets, Rings Watches, etc., Motto Guard Rings.

NEROID Barometers, by Dr. Menist. Arostic Rings, American Clocks

ACING Watches, Reading Glasses. Riding Spectacles by Dr. Menist.

HRONOMETERS, Chronographs, Copper-plate Engravers.

EEPER Rings, Keyless Watches, Kettles, (Electro-plate.)

CARF Pins, Scarf Rings, Ship Chronometers, Steel Chains' Sugar Basins, (Electro-plated)

RMY and Navy Clocks, and Watches Specially Recommended. Amber Jewellery.

ICKEL Silver Watches, Necklets, Napkin Rings.

IAMONDS, Diamond Rings, Brooches, Studs, Earrings, Ear Studs, Dearest Rings. Die, Sinkers.

ALENDAR Watches, Clocks of every Description, Cup-eye Protectors by Dr. Menist.

PEN Faced Watches, Ornamental Goods, Ormulu Clocks.

ENIST'S Celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Fieldglasses, Binoculars

IANOS, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, and John Brinsmead & Sons. Pearl Necklets

LL Gold Motto Rings, Alberts of Gold and Silver, Aluminium Watches.

ON. Pressure Folders by Dr. Menist, no one requiring these, should purchase others.

EAR (New) Gifts. We invite all to inspect our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EDDING Gifts, Watch Keys, Wedding Rings. Waiters, well worth inspection.

RTISTIC Engravers and Die sinkers, acknowledged to be unequalled in Bombay.

IME-PIECES, Thermometers, Telescopes, "Turnpin" Spectacles by Dr. Menist.

HURCH, Tower, Station, Mill, Clock makers, Claret Jugs. Charms.

IGHLY Finished Presentation Goods, Highest Awards Obtained.

ARINE Watches, Musical Boxes, Mizpah Rings, Masonic Rings, Mourning Rings. Mugs.

LBERTS, Ladies and Gentlemens Gold Silver, and Aluminium. Acrostic Rings.

EEPER Rings, of various sizes, Highly Finished.

LECTRO (Triple) Plate Ware of the Best Description and Finish Engagement Rings

IDING Whips, (with Watches) "Reversed Conical Pantascopic "Spectacles by Dr. Menist,' Regard Rings.

INGING Birds (Mechanical) Suites of Studs, Silver Jewellery, Snuff Boxes, Stopwatches, Spirit Flasks, Souvenir Rings.

C MARCKS AND COMPANY WATCHMAKERS

C. MARCKS AND CO., LD.

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